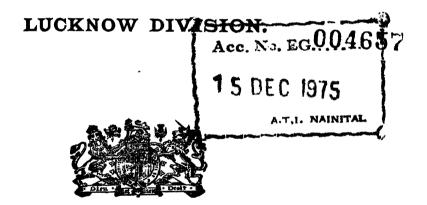
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LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lucknow Division (Lakhnau).—Western Division of Oudh, United Provinces, lying between 25° 49' and 28° 42' N. and between 79° 41' and 81° 34' E. It extends from the damp submontane tract on the borders of Nepäl to the thickly-populated area of southern Oudh. The Division lies entirely between the GANGES on the south-west and the GOGRA on the north-east. The headquarters of the Commissioner are at Lucknow. Population is increasing steadily: 1869, 5,315,583; 1881, 5,325,601: 1891, 5,856,559; 1901, 5,977,086. The census of 1869 probably. over-stated the actual population. The total area is 12,051 square miles and the density of population, 496 per square mile, is higher than the Provincial average. The Division stands fourth in the United Provinces in point of area and also in regard to popula-Hindus included 87 per cent. of the total in 1901, and Musalmans nearly 13 per cent. There were 9,237 Christians. of whom 2,150 were natives, but no other religion is largely represented. The Division includes six Districts as shown below:

			Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Revenue and cesses for 1903-04, in thousands of rupees.
Lucknow	400.	•4•	967	793,241	10,24_
Unao	•••	449	1,792	976,639	17,59,
Rãe Barelī	•••	***	1,748	1,033,761	17,88,
Sītāpur	•••	411	2,250	1,175,473	18,67
Hardoï	***	***	2,331	1,092,834	18,41,
Kherī	***	***	2 ,963	905;138	11,48,
	Total	***	12,051	5,977,086	94,27,

Kheri is the most northern District and includes a considerable area of forest land. The remaining Districts resemble those of the Gangetic plain generally. Hardoi, Unao, and Rāe Barelī lie north-east of the Ganges; Sītāpur is bounded on the north-east by the Gogrā, and Lucknow is situated in the centre of the Division. There are 44 towns and 10,150 villages. The largest towns are Lucknow (264,049 with cantonments), the most populous city in the Provinces, SITAPUR (22,557 with cantonments), and SHAHABAD (20,036). Lucknow, Shāhābād, Sītāpur,

RAE BARELI, KHAIRABAD, and LAKHIMPUR are the chief places of commercial importance. Lucknow was the capital of the kingdom of Oudh for nearly a century before annexation. DALMAU on the Ganges is the site of an important bathing fair.

Boundagystem.

Lucknow District (Lakhnau).—Central District in the ries, configuration, Lucknow Division, lying between 26° 30' and 27° 10' N. and river and between 80° 54' and 81° 13' E., with an area of 967 square system. miles. In shape the District is an irregular oblong, and it is bounded on the north-west by Hardor and Sitapur Districts; on the north-east by Bara Banki; on the south-east by Rae Bareli; and on the south-west by Unao. The general aspect of the country is that of an open level champaign, studded with villages, finely wooded, and in parts most fertile and highly cultivated. The two principal rivers are the GUMTI and SAI, and near these streams and their small tributaries the surface is broken by ravines, while the banks of the rivers are generally sandy. The Gumti enters the District from the north, and after passing Lucknow city turns to the east and forms part of the boundary between Lucknow and Bāra Bankī; this river is liable to sudden floods of great magnitude. Its chief tributary is the Behtā, a small perennial stream rising in Hardoī District. The Sai forms part of the south-west boundary of the District, running almost parallel to the Gumti and receiving the Nagwa or Lon, and the Bakh:

Botany.

The flora of the District is that of the Gangetic plain generally. There is very little jungle, and the only considerable tract is in the north-east, where a dhak (Butea frondosa) jungle forms a fuel and fodder reserve. Groves are, however, numerous, and excellent mangoes, oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custardapples, and bers (Zizyphus jujuba) are grown.

Geology.

The District exposes nothing but Gangetic alluvium. A boring for an artesian well was made to a depth of 1,336 feet, but only passed through sand with occasional beds of calcareous limestone.

Fanna.

There are few wild animals of any size. Jackals and pig are the commonest, and antelope and nilgai are occasionally seen. Wild fowl abound in the larger swamps. Fish are found in the rivers and tanks, but are also imported for sale in the large city.

The climate of Lucknow is a mean between that of the Climate cooler submontane Districts and the dry hot tracts south and west perature, of it. Frosts are rare, and the maximum shade temperature is about 110°. Hot westerly winds are prevalent from March to May and are often accompanied by dust-storms.

The average rainfall is 36 inches, and it is on the whole Rainfall. evenly distributed; the tract along the Gumti, however, appears to receive slightly more than the other parts of the District. There are great variations from year to year, ranging from 13 inches in 1877 and 1880 to 70 inches in 1894.

Legend relates that Lucknow city was founded by Laksh-History. mana, brother of Rāma Chandra of Ajodhyā, and connects other places with episodes in the Mahābhārata. At the close of the Hindu period the country was, according to tradition, held by the Bhars, who were never conquered by the Kanaui Rajas. Many tombs are pointed out as those of victims who fell in the fiery raids of Saiyid Salar Masud. The Rajputs declare that their ancestors first began to enter the District in the 11th or 12th century, and in the 13th century the Musalmans began to obtain a footing. In the 15th century Lucknow was included in the kingdom of Jaunpur, and the town first became of importance about 1478, when it is referred to as the capital of a small division. Under Akbar a sarkar of Lucknow was formed in the Subah of Oudh. The District, apart from the city, has no further history. It was included in the tract granted to Saādat Khān, the first Nawab of Oudh; but Lucknow did not become the regular seat of government till after Asaf-ud-daula succeeded to the province in 1775. In 1856 Oudh was annexed by the British owing to the misgovernment of the king, and a year later the Mutiny broke out. An account of the great rebellion will be found in the article on Lucknow City.

The District contains many ancient mounds which have never Archaobeen examined. Local tradition assigns them to the Bhars, but logy some probably date from Buddhist times. The chief architectural monuments are the buildings at Lucknow City dating from the close of the 18th century. The earlier edifices, though built of brick and stucco, are not unpleasing; but the later buildings are disfigured by vulgarities of style copied from debased European models.

The people. Lucknow contains 6 towns and 932 villages. Population has been: 1869, 778,195; 1881, 696,824; 1891, 774,163; 1901, 793,241. The first census probably over-stated the actual population; but the District suffered severely from famine in 1877-78. There are 3 tahsils: Lucknow, Malihabad, and Mohanlal-Ganj, the headquarters of each being situated at a place of the same name. The chief town is the municipality of Lucknow, the District headquarters. The following table gives the main statistics of population in 1901:—

		square	Numbe	r of—		on per mile.	of va- n popu- etween 1901,	of per- s to read te.
Tahsīl.		Area in miles.	Towns,	Villages,	Population.	Population square m	Percentage ristion in lation be 1891 and	Number of sonsable t
				·				
Lucknow	***	360	3	327	454,896	1,264	+1.4	30,844
<u>Malīhā</u> bād	***	334	1	3 79	184,230	552	+4.7	3,417
Mohanlālganj	•••	273	2	226	154,115	565	+2.6	3,156
District Total	•••	967	6	932	793,241	820	+ 2.4	37,417

Hindus include 78 per cent. of the total and Musalmans more than 20 per cent. About one-seventh of the latter are Shiahs; this is a large proportion for India, but is due to the fact that the Oudh kings belonged to that sect. About 80 per cent. of the population speak Eastern Hindī and about 20 per cent. Western Hindī, chiefly Hindustānī.

Castes and occupations. The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and labourers; 84,000), Ahīrs (graziers and agriculturists; 77,000), Chamārs (tanners and cultivators; 75,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 57,000), Brāhmans, 46,000, Rājputs, 30,000, and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 22,000). Among Muhammadans are found Shaikhs, 50,000, Pathāns, 26,000, Saiyids, 17,000, and Mughals, 12,000. Agriculture supports only 52 per cent. of the total, but about one-third of the population of the District is included in the city of Lucknow. Personal services support 9 per cent., cotton-weaving nearly 7 per cent., and general labour 5 per cent. The cultivating castes are chiefly Rājputs, Brāhmans

Ahīrs, Pāsīs, Chamārs, Lodhas, and Musalmāns, with a fair, but not large, proportion of the more skilful Kurmīs and Muraos.

Out of 7,247 Christians in 1901, natives numbered 2,150. Christian The latter included 846 members of the Anglican Communion, 562 Methodists, 363 Roman Catholics, and 152 Presbyterians. A Zanana Mission was established in 1852, the Church Missionary Society Mission in 1858, the American Methodist Mission in 1859, and a Wesleyan Mission in 1863.

The District is the smallest in the United Provinces, and the General only variations in the agricultural conditions of different portions agricultural conare due to diversity of soil. The bed of the Gumti lies low and in ditions. places contains belts of low moist alluvial land, which are flooded in the autumn, but produce excellent spring crops. The sandy land on the banks of this river only produces scanty crops of millet or pulse, except near the city, where an abundant supply of manure can be applied to it. Beyond the sandhills the soil becomes a fertile loam, which gradually turns to heavy clav. The clay soil is interspersed with patches of barren usar and tanks or jhils, but is the chief tract where rice is grown.

The tenures found are those common to the Province of Chief OUDH. About a quarter of the District is held by talukdars, a ral statisquarter by zamindars, and the remainder by coparcenary bodies tics and principal of pattīdārs. Sub-settled mahāls are not very numerous; but crops. many small plots are held in under-proprietary right. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles:-

Tahsil.			Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Lucknow	•••		360	218	69	27
Malīhābād .	***	***	334	213	73	60
Mohanlālganj	444	***	273	150	66	. 53
	Total	***	967	581	208	140

Wheat is the chief food crop, covering 143 square miles or 25 per cent. of the net area cultivated, the other important staples being gram (97), rice (93), pulses (79), bājra (68), and barley (53). Poppy is the most valuable economic crop and covered 4 square miles, while very little sugarcane, cotton or oilseeds are produced.

Improvements in agricultural practice, The cultivated area increased by about 9 per cent. between 1870 and 1895, and during the last 10 years the net area cultivated has risen by 7 per cent. There has been a striking increase in the area under rice and the coarser grains, such as gram, peas, jowar, and maize, on which the people chiefly subsist. At the same time no decrease has been observed in the area sown with wheat, and the cultivation of the most valuable crops—poppy, cotton, and garden produce—shows a large relative increase. These results are due to an extension of the system of double-cropping. A small but steady demand exists for advances under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Out of 4 lakes advanced in the 10 years ending 1900, 2.9 lakes were taken in the famine year 1896-97. In the four years ending 1904 the average loans amounted to Rs. 9,200.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Irriga-

The District contains very little pasture land, and the agricultural stock is of poor quality. The best cattle are imported from northern Oudh. There is very little horse-breeding. Sheep and goats are kept in some numbers to supply meat and wool.

In 1903-04, 208 square miles were irrigated, of which 106 were supplied from wells, 93 from tanks or ihils, and only 9 from other sources. The District is fairly well supplied in ordinary years, but is less secure than the neighbouring Districts of south. In seasons of drought the tanks and ihils fail almost entirely. During the last few years there has been a very large increase in the number of wells, which add materially to the security of the District. The increase has been especially rapid since the famine of 1896-97, when Government advanced more than a lakh of rupees for the construction of wells. Water is generally raised by bullock power in leathern buckets; but in the south the level is high enough for the use of levers. gation is most common in the south of the District and is carried on by the use of swing baskets. A canal was constructed early in the 19th century from the Ganges to the Gumti, but has never carried water except in the rains.

Minerals.

The chief mineral product is kankar or nodular limestone which is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Saline

'efforescences called reh are used in the manufacture of paper and in other arts.

There are few industries deserving mention outside LUCK-Arts and Manufactors which is an important centre. Common country tures. cloth is the chief article produced in the small towns and villages and dyers, bangle-makers, brass-workers, and potters supply local needs. The city is, however, celebrated for its cotton fabrics, cotton-printing, dyeing, embroidery, gold and silver work, ivory and wood-carving, ornamental pottery, and clay modelling. It also contains a number of factories and workshops, employing 5,300 hands in 1903.

The District imports grain, piece-goods, metals and hard-Commerce ware, sugar and salt, and chiefly exports the manufactures of the city. Lucknow is the principal centre of trade, but the extension of railways has caused small subsidiary markets to spring up at wayside stations. There is also an immense through traffic. Malihabad, Goshainganj, Mohanlalganj, and Chinhat are the principal trading towns outside Lucknow, and Banthara is the chief cattle market.

Lucknow city is the most important railway centre in the Railways United Provinces. It is the headquarters of the Oudh and and Roads. Rohilkhand Railway, the main line of which passes through the District from south-east to north-west. A branch from Campore and the loop-line from Benares through Jaunpur and Fyzābād meet the main line at Lucknow. A narrow-gauge line worked by the same railway, which traverses the District from south-west to north-east, connects the Rajputana-Mālwā Railway at Cawnpore with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and thus gives through communication between Rājputāna, northern Oudh, and Bengal. Another narrowgauge line striking north from Lucknow connects that city with Bareilly through Sītāpur. Communications by road are also good. Out of 349 miles, 142 are metalled. Most of the latter are in charge of the Public Works department. but the cost of all but 52 miles is met from local funds. Avenues are maintained on 90 miles. The most important route is the road from Cawnpore to Fyzābād, passing through Other roads radiate from Lucknow to Sītāpur. Hardoï, Rāe Barelī, and Sultānpur.

Famines.

The District has suffered repeatedly from famine, and occasionally distress has been very acute. In 1784 the Nawāb instituted great relief works, and it is said that the works were kept open at night so that the respectable poor could earn food without being recognised. In 1837 the king attempted to stop exportation of grain and to fix prices. Under British rule there was some distress in 1860, and acute scarcity in 1865 and 1869. The famine of 1873 was of no intensity, but in 1877 the rainfall was only 13 inches and the autumn crop failed completely. Relief works were opened in 1878 and were largely attended. There was scarcity in 1880; but it was local, and prices did not rise. The rains failed in 1896 and famine was severely felt. By July, 1897, there were 107,000 persons in receipt of aid. The following harvest was, however, good and works were closed by the middle of September.

District

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by two members of the Indian Civil Service, one of whom is City Magistrate, and by three Deputy Collectors recruited in India. Two other Deputy Collectors are engaged in the administration of various trusts and in the management of Government property and the payment of pensions of various kinds. A tahsīldār is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsīl, and an officer of the Opium department is stationed in the District.

Civil Justice and Crime. The civil courts include those of two Munsiffs, a Subordinate Judge, and a Judge of the Small Causes Court. The Sessions Judge also has jurisdiction over the District of Bāra Bankī. The City Magistrate is entirely employed in the criminal work of the city and miscellaneous duties connected with the municipality and various charitable funds. The District is fairly free from crime, which chiefly consists of ordinary cases of theft and burglary, and the city is responsible for most of these cases.

Land Revenue adminis. tration. At annexation in 1856 a District of Lucknow, consisting of 10 parganas, was formed; but two of these were subsequently transferred to Bāra Bankī and one to Unao. A summary settlement was made in 1856, the records of which perished completely in the Mutiny of the following year. When order was restored a second summary settlement was made in 1858, the revenue fixed amounting to 6.9 lakhs. The District was

surveyed in 1862-63 and the first regular settlement was completed in 1869. The valuation of the land was made by applying assumed rates of rent, which were sometimes selected from those actually paid, and sometimes averages of the actual rents. in the rest of Oudh, the settlement courts had to decide on disputed claims to rights in land, and the judicial work was particularly heavy in Lucknow. The revenue demand amounted to 8 lakhs, subsequently reduced to 7.2 lakhs. This settlement was revised between 1893 and 1896 by successive District officers in addition to their regular work. There was no survey and the assessment was based on the patwaris' maps and papers. The new revenue fixed amounted to 8.8 lakhs, which represented 47 per cent. of the net rental assets. The revenue incidence stands at R. 1.6 per acre, varying from about R. 1 to R. 1.8 in different parganas. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:-

`			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	***	908	6,09,	7,16,	8,48,	8,77,
Total revenue	***	***	10,81,	16,50,	21,30,	24,97,

There is only one municipality, Lucknow; but 5 towns are Local self-administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the government. limits of these are in charge of the District board, which had in 1903-04 an income and expenditure of 1.2 lakhs. More than half of the income was derived from a grant from Provincial revenues, while Rs. 62,000 of the total expenditure was devoted to roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police usually has two Police Assistants, and commands a force of 6 inspectors, 116 subordiand Jails, nate officers, and 762 constables, besides 656 municipal and town police and 1,192 rural and road police, distributed in 14 police circles. The central jail contained a daily average of 1,336 inmates in 1903, and the District jail 352. There is also a military prison in Lucknow cantonment.

Education.

Lucknow takes a high place as regards the literacy of its population, of whom 4.8 per cent. (8.2 males and 9 females) could read and write in 1901. Muhammadans (6 per cent.) are much in advance of Hindus (3.4) in this respect. The number of public institutions fell from 135 in 1880-81 to 125 in 1900-01, but the number of students rose from 5,834 to 6,330. In 1903-04 there were 147 such institutions with 8,436 pupils. of whom 1,183 were females, besides 69 private schools with 436 pupils. Nearly a third of the total number of students were advanced beyond the primary stage. Six schools and colleges were managed by Government and 109 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure was 2.4 lakhs, towards which Government contributed Rs. 49,000, and local and municipal funds Rs. 64,000, while the receipts from fees were Rs. 49,000. LUCKNOW CITY contains five colleges.

Hospitals

There are 21 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation and dis-pensaries for 391 in-patients. In 1903, 217,000 cases were treated, of which 4,000 were those of in-door patients, and 7,600 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 61,000. The Balrampur hospital at Lucknow is one of the finest in the United Provinces.

Vaccination.

About 26,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 33 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality and cantonment of Lucknow. (P. Gray, Settlement Report, 1898; H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1904.)

Lucknow Tahsil.—Central tahsil of Lucknow District. United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Lucknow, Bijnaur, and Kākorī, and lying between 26° 39' and 27° N. and between 80° 39' and 81° 6' E., with an area of 360 square miles. lation increased from 448,461 in 1891 to 454,896 in 1901. There are 327 villages and 3 towns, Lucknow, the District and tahsil headquarters, population 264,049, and Kakori (8,933) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,95,000 and for cesses Rs. 54,000. The density of population, 1,264 to the square mile, is raised by the presence of the largest city in the United Provinces. Through the centre of this tahsīl flows the Gumtī, while the Sai and its tributary the Nagwā drain the south. Near the rivers the soil is sandy, but beyond

the sandy duncs lie stretches of loam which deteriorate near the south into heavy clay, interspersed with patches of barren usar and jhuls. Out of 218 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 69 were irrigated. Wells supplied two-thirds of the irrigated area.

Malihābād Tahsīl.—Northern tahsīl of Lucknow District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Malihābād and Mahonā, and lying between 26° 52' and 27° 9' N. and 80° 34' and 81° 4' E., with an area of 334 square miles. Population increased from 175,542 in 1891 to 184,230 in 1901. There are 379 villages and only one town, Malihabad, the tahsil headquarters, population 7,554. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,30,000 and for cesses Rs. 51,000. The density of population, 552 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Across the centre of the tahsil flows the Gumti, whose banks are fringed by ravines and bordered by a sandy tract. In the north-east the soil is clay and tanks and jhils abound. The south-western portion is intersected by several small streams and is very fertile. In 1903-04, 213 square miles were cultivated, of which 73 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area, and tanks most of the remainder.

Mohanlalganj.—Southern taksil of Lucknow District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Mohanlalgani and Nigohan, and lying between 26° 30' and 26° 51' N. and 80° 52' and 81° 13' E., with an area of 273 square miles. Population increased from 150,160 in 1891 to 154,115 in 1901. There are 226 villages and two towns, the larger being AMETHI, population 6,447. In 1903-04 the demand for land revenue was Rs. 2,53,000 and for cesses Rs. 41,000. The density of population, 565 to the square mile, is below the District average. Mohanlälganj is bounded on the north by the Gumti and on the south by the Sai. The banks of both rivers are sandy, but the tahsil contains a large area of fertile loam, which in the centre turns to clay interspersed with many tanks and jhils. Out of 150 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 66 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the irrigated area, and tanks serve most of the remainder.

Amethi.—Town in tahsil Mohanlilganj, District Lucknow, United Provinces, situated in 26° 45' N. and 81° 12' E., on the

road from Lucknow to Sultānpur; population 6,447 (1901). The town is old and, according to tradition, was taken by one of the officers of Saiyid Sālār. It was then held by Amethiā Rājputs, who gave way to Shaikhs about 1550, and has since been a stronghold of Islām. Several saints of the Muhammadan calendar were born here, and in the reign of Wājid Alī Shāh, Maulvi Amīr Alī of Amethī led an attack on the celebrated Hanumān Garhī temple at Ajodhyā, but was defeated and killed by the king's troops in Bāra Bankī District. Amethī contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, which supports a dispensary. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. There is a large manufacture of cloth, but little trade besides. A flourishing school contains 138 pupils.

Kākorī.—Town in tahsīl and District Lucknow, United Provinces, situated in 26° 52′ N. and 80° 48′ E., near a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; population 8,933 (1901). Kākorī is said to have been originally inhabited by Bhars and was subsequently included in Baiswara. It was granted to Muhammadans by Husain Shāh of Jaunpur. Several tombs of noted saints are situated in the town and its environs. Some of the Shaikh families residing here are of some antiquity and position, and their members include many of the Lucknow pleaders, who have adorned the town with well-built houses, while others are engaged in Government service. Kākorī is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,300. There are two schools with about 140 pupils.

Lucknow City (Lakhnau).—Municipality, cantonment, and former capital of the Province of Oudh, situated in 26° 52′ N. and 80° 56′ E., on the banks of the Gumtī. It is situated at the junction of several branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with metre-gauge lines connecting the railway systems of Rājputāna and northern Bengal, and is the centre from which radiate important roads to the surrounding Districts. Distance by rail to Calcutta 666 miles, and to Bombay 885 miles. Lucknow is the largest city in the United Provinces, and the fourth largest in British India. Population is, however, decreasing: 1869, 284,779; 1881, 261,303; 1891, 273,028; 1901, 264,049. In 1901 Lucknow contained 154,167 Hindus, 101,556 Musalmāns, and

7,247 Christians, of whom 5,097 were Europeans or Eurasians. The population within municipal limits was 240,649, while that of cantonments was 23,400.

The oldest part of Lucknow is the high ground within the History. Machchhī Bhawan fort, which is known to Hindus as the Lakshman Tīlā, from the tradition that a city was founded here by Lakshmana, brother of Rāma Chandra of Ajodhyā. Nothing is known of the early history of the town; but after the Muhammadan conquest of India it was occupied by Shaikhs and Pathans. The former became of some importance and built a fort, and according to one account the place derives its name Lakhnau from Likhna, the name of the architect of the fort. In the 15th century one of the Shaikhs was celebrated for his piety and assumed the name of Shāh Mīnā. His tomb is still visited by pilgrims, who offer pieces of cloth, and it is specially resorted to when a man has a case pending in court. In 1526 Lucknow was occupied by Humāyūn, who abandoned it; but it was again taken by Bābar in 1528. A few years later Humáyűn defeated Mahműd, brother of the last Lodi king, near here. Under the Suri kings, Lucknow began to rise into importance, and in the reign of Akbar it was the chief town of a sarkar. Its growth, however, like that of so many of the great modern cities of India, was most rapid in the 18th and 19th centuries. It rose to greatness as the capital of the young dynasty which established itself in Oudh during the decay of the Mughal empire, and spread its rule, not only over the modern Province, but also through the neighbouring tracts now included in Rohilkhand, the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions, and the Allahabad Division north of the Ganges. Saādāt Khān, the first Nawāb, had a residence at Lucknów, but lived there seldom. His son-in-law, Safdar Jang, built a fort at Jalalabad, three miles south of the city, to keep in check the Rājputs of Baiswara, and also commenced the stone bridge over the Gumti. He rebuilt the old stronghold of Lakshman Tīlā, which was henceforward known as the Machchhī Bhawan or fish palace, from the fish which he was entitled to bear on his standard. Shujā-ud-daula, the third Nawāb, resided chiefly at Fyzābād, and under the reigns of the first three Nawabs Lucknow increased in size, but received few architectural embellishments of an ornamental kind. With Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth Nawab,

a new political situation developed. He lived the contented and servile ally of the English; but the grandeur of Lucknow dates from his reign, and the works he constructed did not degenerate into the mere personal extravagances of his successors. built bridges and mosques, as well as the great Imambara, the chief architectural glory of Lucknow, in which he lies buried. the adjacent mosque, the Rumi Darwaza or Turkish gate, and the magnificent palace which afterwards became the Residency. Outside the city lies the palace of Bibiapur, built by Asaf-uddaula as a country-house and hunting-lodge. Numerous other handsome edifices in various parts of the town attest the greatness of the same Nawab, whose memory is still preserved in popular rhymes as the embodiment of liberality and magnificence. The Lucknow court had now reached its highest splendour. The dominions of the Nawab extended over a wider area than at any earlier or later period. All the wealth of the state was devoted to the personal aggrandizement of its ruler and the accumulation of those materials which minister to oriental pomp. The burden on the people was crushing, and when the English traveller, Tennant, passed through it, he found almost everywhere a plundered and desolate country. Saādat Alī Khān, half-brother to Asaf-ud-daula, ceded a large territory to the British in return for their protection, and thenceforward the Nawab and his successors, the kings of Oudh, degenerated into a mere faintant dynasty of pleasure-seekers, whose works no longer partook of any national or utilitarian character, but ministered solely to the gratification of the sovereign. In the place of mosques, wells, forts or bridges, palace after palace sprang up in succession, each more ungraceful and extravagant than the last. At the same time European influence began to make itself felt in the architecture, which grew gradually more and more debased from reign to reign. Awkward imitations of Corinthian columns supported Musalman domes, while false venetian blinds and stucco marble replaced the solid brickwork of the earlier period. Palaces were erected for the kings, for their wives, and for their concubines, and hardly less palatial buildings sprang up to house the royal menageries. Saādat Ali Khān set the fashion by erecting the Farket Bakksh or giver of delight, the chief royal residence till

the last king, Wājid Alī Shāh; built the Kaisar Bāgh. He also built the portion of Lucknow which extends east of the Machchhī Bhawan, besides numerous small palaces; including the Dilkushā. In his time Lucknow reached very nearly its present size.

Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, son of Saādat Alī Khān (1814), was Ghāzī-ud-the first of his line who bore the title of king. He built for his Haidar. wives the two palaces called the great and lesser Chhattar Manzils (umbrella or dome palace); and also erected fine mausoleums to his father and mother, and the Shāh Najaf, in which he himself was buried. Other memorials of this king are the Motī Mahal, the Mubārak Manzil, and the Shāh Manzil, where the wild-beast fights took place, for which Lucknow was famous. He attempted to dig à canal for irrigation from the Ganges, but it proved a complete failure.

Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, son of the last-named monarch (1827), Nasīr-ud-founded the Tārāwālī Kothī or "observatory," under the super-Haidar. intendence of Colonel Wilcox, his astronomer royal. It contained several excellent instruments. On the death of Colonel Wilcox, in 1847, the establishment was dismissed and the instruments disappeared during the Mutiny. The building was the headquarters of the Fyzābād Maulvi, Ahmad-ullah Shāh, during the rebellion, and the insurgent council frequently held its meetings here. It is now occupied as a bank. Nasīr-ud-dīn also built a great karbala in Irādatnagar, under which he lies buried.

Muhammad Alī Shāh, uncle of Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar (1837), Muhamraised his own monument, the Husainābād Imāmbāra, a tawdry mad Alī Shāh. building in which the degeneration of architectural taste is distinctly marked. A magnificent stone tank standing close to the road from the Chhattar Manzil to Husainābād dates from this reign, and near it stands an unfinished building, called the Sāt Khanda or seven-storied tower, though only the fourth story was completed. Muhammad Alī Shāh also erected a mosque close to his mausoleum; but its courtyard and the buildings attached were never completed, and the mosque itself stood unfinished for many years.

Amjad Alī Shāh, the fourth king (1842), built his own Amjad mausoleum in Hazratganj, and laid down an iron bridge across Alī Shāh. the Gumtī. This bridge was brought out from England by Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, who, however, died before it arrived. His

son, Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, directed that it should be put up opposite the Residency; but the operations for sinking wells to receive the piers proved unsuccessful, and the work was thus delayed till the accession of Amjad Alī.

Wājid Alī Shāh.

Wājid Alī Shāh, the last king of Oudh (1847—56) bears the whole opprobrium for the erection of the Kaisar Bāgh, the largest, gaudiest, and most debased of all the Lucknow palaces. It was commenced in 1848 and finished in 1850 at a cost of 80 lakhs. Only the rear portion is now standing.

Mutiny.

The annexation of OUDH is described under the account of that Province. For a year the work of inaugurating the new administration was busily carried on under General Outram, the last Resident, and Mr. C. C. Jackson of the Civil Service. A couple of months before the outbreak at Meerut, Sir Henry Lawrence (20th March, 1857) had assumed the Chief Commissionership. The garrison at Lucknow then consisted of the 32nd British Regiment, a weak company of European Artillery, the 7th Regiment Native Light Cavalry, and the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments of Native Infantry. In or near the city were also quartered two regiments of irregular local infantry, together with one regiment of military police, one of Oudh irregular cavalry, and two batteries of native artillery. The town thus contained nearly ten Indian soldiers to every European, or 7,000 to 750. Symptoms of disaffection occurred as early as the month of April, when the house of the surgeon to the 48th was burned down in revenge for a supposed insult to caste. Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger by fortifying the Residency and accumulating stores. On the 30th of April the men of the 7th Oudh Irregulars refused to bite their cartridges on the ground that they had been greased with cow's fat. They were induced with some difficulty to return to their lines. On May 3rd Sir Henry Lawrence resolved to deprive the mutinous regiment of its arms—a step which was not effected without serious delay.

On May 12th Sir Henry held a darbār, and made an impressive speech in Hindustāni, in which he called upon the people to uphold the British Government, as most tolerant to Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Two days earlier the massacre at Meerut had taken place, and a telegram brought word of the

event on the morning after the darbar. On the 19th Sir Henry Lawrence received the supreme military command in Oudh. immediately fortified the Residency and the Machchhi Bhawan. bringing the ladies and children into the former building. On the night of the 30th May the expected insurrection broke out at Lucknow. The men of the 71st, with a few from the other regiments, began to burn the bungalows of their officers and to murder the inmates. Prompt action was taken, and early next morning the European force attacked, dispersed, and followed up for ten miles the retreating mutineers, who were joined during the action by the 7th Cavalry. The rebels fled towards Sītāpur. Although Lucknow thus remained in the hands of the British, by the 12th of June every post in Oudh had fallen into the power of the mutineers. The Chief Commissioner still held the cantonments (then situated north of the Gumti) and the two fortified posts at the beginning of June; but the symptoms of disaffection in the city and among the remaining native troops were unmistakable. In the midst of such a crisis Sir Henry Lawrence's health unhappily gave way. He delegated his authority to a council of five, presided over by Mr. Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner; but shortly after recovered sufficiently to resume the command. On the 11th June, however, the military police and native cavalry broke into open revolt, followed on the succeeding morning by the native infantry. On the 20th of June news of the fall of Campore arrived; and on the 29th, the enemy, 7,000 strong, advanced upon Chinhat, a village on the Fyzābād road, 8 miles from the Residency. Sir Henry Lawrence marched out and gave the enemy battle at that spot. The result proved disastrous to our arms through the treachery of the Oudh artillery, and a retreat became necessary. The troops fell back on Lucknow, abandoned the Machchhi Bhawan, and concentrated all their strength upon the Residency. The siege of the enclosure began upon 1st July. On the 2nd, as Sir Henry Lawrence lay on his bed, a shell entered the room, burst, and wounded him severely. He lingered till the morning of the 4th, and then died in great agony. Major Banks succeeded to the civil command, while the military authority devolved upon Brigadier Inglis. On 20th July the enemy made an unsuccessful assault.

Next day Major Banks was shot, and the sole command was undertaken by Inglis. On the 10th of August the mutineers attempted a second assault, which was again unsuccessful. The third assault took place on the 18th; but the enemy were losing heart as they found the small garrison so well able to withstand them, and the repulse proved comparatively easy.

First relief.

Meanwhile the British within were dwindling away and eagerly expecting reinforcements from Cawnpore. On September 5th news of the relieving force under Outram and Havelock reached the garrison by a faithful native messenger. On 22nd September the relief arrived at the Alambagh, a walled garden on the Cawnpore road held by the enemy in force. Havelock stormed the Alambagh, and on the 25th fought his way against continuous opposition through the eastern outskirts of the city. On the 26th he arrived at the gate of the Residency enclosure, and was welcomed by the gallant defenders within. General Neill fell during the action outside the walls. The sufferings of the besieged had been very great; but even after the first relief it became clear that Lucknow could only be temporarily defended till the arrival of further reinforcements should allow the garrison to cut its way out. Outram, who had now reassumed the command which he generously yielded to Havelock during the relief, accordingly fortified an enlarged area of the town, bringing many important outworks within the limits of defence; and the siege began once more till a second relieving party could set the besieged at liberty. Night and day the enemy kept up a continuous bembardment of our position, while Outram retaliated by frequent sorties.

Final relief.

Throughout October the garrison maintained its gallant defence, and a small party shut up in the Alambāgh and cut off unexpectedly from the main body also contrived to hold good its dangerous post. Meanwhile Sir Colin Campbell's force had advanced from Cawnpore, and arrived at the Alambāgh on the 10th of November. From the day of his landing at Calcutta, Sir Colin had never ceased in his endeavours to collect an army to relieve Lucknow, by gathering together the liberated Delhi field force and the fresh reinforcements from England. On the 12th the main body threw itself into the Alambāgh, after a smart skirmish with the rebels. Sir Colin next occupied the

Dilkushā palace, east of the town, and then moved against the Martinière, which the enemy had fortified with guns of position. After carrying the post he forded the canal and on the 16th attacked the Sikandra Bagh, the chief rebel stronghold. The mutineers, driven to bay, fought desperately for their fortress; but before evening the whole place was in the hands of the British. As soon as Sir Colin Campbell reached the Moti Mahal, on the outskirts of the city proper, General Havelock came out from the Residency to meet him, and the second relief was successfully accomplished.

Even now, however, it remained impossible to hold Luck-Evacuanow, and Sir Colin Campbell determined, before undertaking tion. any further offensive operations, to return to Cawnpore with his army, esporting the civilians, ladies, and children rescued from their long imprisonment in the Residency, with the object of forwarding them to Calcutta. On the morning of the 20th November, the troops received orders to march for the Alambagh: and the Residency, the scene of so long and stirring a defence, was abandoned for a while to the rebel army. Before the final departure, Sir Henry Havelock died from an attack of dysentery. He was buried in the Alambagh, without any monument, a cross on a neighbouring tree alone marking for the time his last resting-place. Sir James Outram, with 3,500 mcn. held the Alambagh until the Commander-in-Chief could return to recapture the capital. The rebels used the interval for the fortification of their stronghold to the utmost extent of their knowledge and power. They surrounded the greater part of the city, for a circuit of 20 miles, with an external line of defences, extending from the Gumti to the canal. An earthen paramet lav behind the canal: a second line of entrenchments connected the Motī Mahal, the Mess-house, and the Imambara; while the Kaisar Bagh constituted the rebel citadel. Stockade works and parapets closed every street; and loopholes in all the houses afforded an opportunity for defending the passage inch by inch. The computed strength of the insurgents amounted to 30,000 sepoys, together with 50,000 volunteers; and they possessed 100 pieces of ordnance, guns and mortars.

On the 2nd March, 1858, Sir Colin Campbell found himself Recovery. free enough in the rear to march once more upon Lucknow. He

first occupied the Dilkushā, and posted guns to command the Martinière. On the 5th Brigadier Franks arrived with 6,000 men, half of them Gurkhas, sent by the Rājā of Nepāl. Outram's forces then crossed the Gumti, and advanced from the direction of Fyzābād, while the main body attacked from the south-east. After a week's hard fighting, from 9th to the 15th March, the rebels were completely defeated, and their posts captured one by one. Most of the insurgents, however, escaped. As soon as it became clear that Lucknow had been permanently recovered, and that the enemy as a combined body had ceased to exist, Sir Colin Campbell broke up the British Oudh army, and the work of reorganization began. On the 18th October, 1858, the Governor-General and Lady Canning visited Lucknow in state. and found the city already recovering from the devastation to which it had been subjected. Lucknow remained the capital of a separate administration till 1877, when the post of Chief Commissioner was united with that of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Description of city.

The city of Lucknow covers a vast area lying south of the Gumti, with suburbs extending across the river. The large cantonment forms an irregular quadrilateral adjoining the southeast corner of the city. Up to the Mutiny, bazars reached to the river almost throughout the whole of its course on the northern boundary of the city, but a space has gradually been cleared, with an average breadth of about half a mile. Most of the buildings already mentioned lie in this clearing, and within the last few years have been enclosed in verdant lawns which have justly earned for Lusknow its description as the City of Parks. On the extreme west lies the unfinished mosque of Muhammad Alī Shāh, known as the Jāma Masjid. It was intended to rival the great mosque at Delhi, but is only remarkable for its size and gaudy colour decoration, which has recently been renewed. The Husainābād buildings erected by the same king consist of two enclosures at right angles. One of these is lined with shops and contains the tomb of Muhammad Alī Shāh's daughter, a poor model of the Tāj at Agra. The other is laid out as a garden, adorned with stone water-channels, fountains, and badly-executed statuary, and contains the Imambara in which Muhammad Alī was buried. The buildings are

richly endowed, the surplus income being devoted to charity. East of Husainābād, and extending to the Rūmī Darwāza, is a beautiful garden, called the Victoria Park, which was laid out in 1887, and encloses the Sat Khanda, the house first occupied by Asaf-ud-daula when he transferred his government to Lucknow, the large tank built by Muhammad Alī Shāh, and a bāradarī constructed by the same king, which contains a series of portraits of the Nawabs and kings of Oudh. Close to the tank is a clocktower of Moorish design, 221 feet in height and 20 feet square, which was built between 1880 and 1887, and contains a chime of hells. On the eastern border of the Park lies the finest group of buildings in Lucknow, including the Rumi Darwaza, the great Imambara, and a mosque, all of which were built by Asaf-uddaula. The first of these is a massive gateway popularly believed to be an imitation of the gate at Constantinople, from which the Sublime Porte derives its name. It leads into the Machchii Bhawan on which are situated the other buildings. The great Imambara consists of a single immense hall, 162 feet long and 54 feet wide. On either side are verandahs 27 feet wide, and at the ends are octagonal apartments 53 feet in diameter. The whole building is covered by a roof of bricks set in concrete several feet thick, which stands without the thrust entailed by vaulting. No wood is used anywhere in the construction, which is built on very deep foundations. A plain slab marks the resting-place of the founder. In the same enclosure stands the beautiful mosque raised by the Nawab. The Machchhi Bhawan also contains the mound known as the Lakshman Tīlā, now surmounted by a mosque built by Aurangzeb, and a fine schoolhouse has recently been erected south-east of the Imambara. The mound occupied by the ruins of the Residency lies at a distance of half a mile south-east of the Machchhi Bhawan and is separated from the Gumti by a road and open ground. At the time of the Mutiny bazars were situated close to the low wall surrounding it, but these have been cleared away. The shattered walls of the main block of buildings in which Sir Henry Lawrence received his fatal wound, Dr. Fayrer's house where he died, the noble banqueting hall, used during the siege as a hospital, the cellar where the women and children took refuge, and several other buildings are still standing, while high above all the topmost

tower still rears its battered sides. Further decay has been prevented by carefully executed repairs, and the grounds have been levelled and turfed. In one corner, under the shade of many cypresses, are the tombs or cenotaphs of some 2.000 Europeans who perished during the Mutiny. The palaces of Saādat Alī Khān and Ghazī-ud-dīn Hailar lie east of the Residency and adjoin each other. Only portions remain of the vast Farhat Bakhsh. The part of this building which overlooks the river was constructed by General Claude Martin and sold by him to Saadat Ali Khan. It is now joined to the larger Chhattar Manzil built by his successor, and the whole building is used as a club. Other portions of the Farhat Bakhsh are the Lal Baradarī and the Gulistan-i-Iram, which are now the Provincial Museum. The former building was the throne-room of the Oudh kings, and in it a serious disturbance took place in 1827, when an attempt was made to prevent the accession of Muhammad Alī Shāh. A fine court for the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has recently been completed opposite this building and contains a chamber used for meetings of the Provincial Legislative Council. A short distance to the south of these buildings are the stately tombs of Saadat Ali Khan and his wife, and behind them are the Canning College and the large quadrangle forming the Kaisar Bagh. The latter has already commenced to decay and one side has been removed. The other sides have been allotted to the talukdars of Oudh as residences. East of these buildings lie the Tārāwālī Kothī, the Khurshed Manzil, called after the wife of Saādat Alī Khān who commenced it, the Motī Mahal, which also includes the Mubarak Manzil, and the Shah Manzil or arena, and the Shah Najaf, where Ghazī-ud-dīn Haidar is buried. A large horticultural garden then intervenes, on the east of which is the Sikandra Bagh, where fierce fighting took place on the second relief. Another large public garden, called the Wingfield Park after a Chief Commissioner, lies on the east of the city, and south-east of this is situated the Martinière College. This bizarre erection was built by General Martin as his own residence during the time of Asaf-ud-daula, and resembles a colossal Italian villa on an exaggerated scale. The founder's bones were buried within the Martinière to prevent its confiscation by the Nawab, but were dug up and scattered

during the Mutiny. The Dilkushā palace is situated in canton-ments.

Viewed from a distance, Lucknow presents a picture of Improveunusual magnificence and architectural splendour which fades ments. on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded oriental town. Some of the most striking buildings, which look like marble in the moonlight, are disclosed by the disillusionising sun to be degraded examples of stucco and brick. Flying buttresses to support nothing but one another, copper domes gilt from top to bottom, burnished umbrellas, and balustrades of burnt clay form frequent features in the tawdry architecture which renders the distant aspect of Lucknow so bright and sparkling. Immediately after the Mutiny a wide glacis was cleared round the Machehhī Bhawan, and three wide military roads, radiating from this point as a centre, were cut right though the heart of the native quarter. The city itself contains shops of the ordinary style and a few larger private residences. The civil station adjoins the eastern side of the city and contains a fine thoroughfare lined with the shops of European tradesmen, called Hazratgani, at the end of which lies the Lucknow residence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lucknow is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh, Officials. the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals and of Jails, the Postmaster-General in the United Provinces, the Conservator of Forests in the Oudh Circle, the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, an Executive Engineer, a Superintendent of Railway Police, and an Inspector of Schools. The Church Missionary Society, the American Methodist Mission, the Wesleyan and the Zanana Bible and Medical Missions have important stations here. There are 10 hospitals and dispensaries for both sexes, besides 3 female hospitals. The magnificent hospital founded by the late Mahārājā of Balrampur and added to by the present Mahārāja is exceptionally well fitted.

The city has been administered as a municipality since Munici1862, and a special Act was passed to regulate it in 1864, which palityremained in force till 1873, since which date it has been under the
ordinary municipal law of the United Provinces. During the 10
years ending in 1901 the average income and expenditure were
5.2 lakhs, including a loan from Government of 13.2 lakhs to

meet the cost of a water-supply from the Gumtī. In 1903-04 the total income was 5·3 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi yielding 3·6 lakhs, sale of water Rs. 38,000, water-rate Rs. 26,000, and conservancy receipts Rs. 22,000. The expenditure of 5·6 lakhs included items of 1·3 lakhs for conservancy, Rs. 76,000 repayment of loans and interest, Rs. 67,000 public safety, Rs. 50,000 maintenance of water-works, and Rs. 45,000 administration and collection. A drainage scheme is now under construction and a scheme for electric tramways has been sanctioned.

Cantonment. The cantonment is the largest in the United Provinces and is garrisoned by British and native regiments of both cavalry and infantry and by garrison and field artillery. The cantonment fund had an average income and expenditure of Rs. 53,000 in the 10 years ending 1901, and in 1903-04 the income was Rs. 78,000 and the expenditure Rs. 74,000. Lucknow is also the head-quarters of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, and the Oudh squadron of Light Horse.

Commerce.

The city is more noted for its manufactures than for general trade: but its industries have suffered from the alterations brought about by British rule. Under the prodigal waste and lavish display of its latest kings Lucknow was a centre for the production of rich fabrics and costly jewellery.* The kings have departed, and their descendants and those of the nobles of the court who still inhabit the city live on pensions which are fast becoming sub-divided to a vanishing point. Cotton fabrics are still manufactured of all grades, from the coarsest cloth to the finest muslin, and cotton prints are made. An important industry connected with cotton is the famous chikan or embroidery in silk or cotton on muslin. The work affords employment to many women and children of good family who are now impoverished, and very good and tasteful articles are produced. Lucknow is also celebrated for embroidery with gold and silver thread, but the demand for this is decreasing. The silver work has some reputation and is largely sold to European visitors, while bidri or damascening of silver on other metals has also been revived within recent years. The brass and copper industry is still of importance, and vessels for use by Muhammadans are

^{*} See W. Hoey, Monograph on Trades and Manufactures, 1880.

especially made. Wood-carving is still carried on, and there is a little carving in ivory. The potters of Lucknow produce various kinds of art-ware, some of which are distinctly good; while the clay modellers are pre-eminent in the whole of India. models of fruit and vegetables have a large sale among natives and are exported to Calcutta and Bombay, and clay figures representing various types of native life are wonderfully artistic. Minor products are tobacco, shoes, and perfumes.

There are also some large industries worked on European lines. Two railway workshops employed 3,400 hands in 1903, while four large printing presses employed 930, a large paper mill 526, an iron foundry 200, a brewery 156, and an ice and flour mill 84.

Lucknow is important as an educational centre. The chief Educainstitution is the Canning College, founded in 1864 and partly supported by the talukdars, which contained 336 students in 1904, of whom 47 were in the Oriental department and 78 were studying law. There is also a school for the sons of the talukdars and gentry, called the Colvin School. The Reid Christian College, which contains a business department and is managed by the American Methodist Mission, several other mission schools, a normal school, the Jubilee High School, and a number of schools which are under native management are also to be mentioned. The secondary schools contain nearly 2,000 pupils. and there are 5 primary schools with about 150. Lucknow possesses more facilities for female education than any other city in the United Provinces. It contains a high school for girls maintained by the American Mission with 150 pupils, of whom 18 were reading in College classes in 1904, while 600 girls are taught in a number of primary schools. The chief school for Europeans and Eurasians is the Martinière, which contains nearly 300 boys. It is partly supported by the endowments bequeathed by General Martin; but the fees amount to more than half a lakh annually. A girls' school was founded in 1866. It is situated in the Khurshed Manzil and contains 75 pupils. Lucknow is also a centre of literary activity, and five English and 18 vernacular newspapers and periodicals are published there. The former include an Anglo-Indian paper called the Indian Daily Telegraph, and the Advocate, which is the leading organ of native

public opinion in the United Provinces and is also published in a vernacular edition. The Newal Kishore Press is one of the most important publishing houses in India for Hindustāni literature.

(M. R. Gubbins, Mutinies in Oudh, 1858; McLeod Innes. Lucknow and Oudh in the Mutiny, 1902.)

Malīhābād Town.—Headquarters of tahsīl of same name. Lucknow District, United Provinces, situated in 26° 55' N. and 80° 43' E., a mile from a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the road from Lucknow to Hardoi. Population 7,554 (1901). According to tradition the town was founded by Maliā, a Pāsī; but nothing is known of its history till the reign of Akbar, when it was inhabited by Pathans. It contains two bazars built in the 18th century, one of which owes its origin to Nawab Asaf-ud-daula. Besides the usual offices, a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission are situated here. Malīhābād is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,300. It has little trade, but a kind of tin foil is manufactured in small quantities, and the place is noted for its mangoes and orchards of ber (Zizyphus jujuba). A school for boys contains 175 pupils and one for girls 29.

Boundfigurriver system.

Unao District (Unnao).—District in the Lucknow Diviaries, con- sion, United Provinces, lying north-east of the Ganges, between ation, and 26° 8' and 27° 2' N. and between 80° 4' and 81° 3' E., with an area of 1,792 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Hardoī District; on the north-east by Lucknow and Rae Barelī; on the south-east by Rae Bareli; and on the south-west the Ganges divides it from the Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts. The greater part of Unao forms a gently undulating upland in which ridges of high and rather sandy land alternate with depressions of stiffer soil. The deeper depressions contain more or less permanent lakes, while in the shallower hollows swamps form during the rains. Large stretches of barren usar land are a conspicuous feature of the District, and sometimes extend for several miles. The valley of the Ganges is lower. It is widest in the north, where it extends several miles from the bed of the river, and gradually diminishes towards the south, where the Ganges is close to its high bank. This is the principal river and skirts the whole of the south-western border of the District. The Sai enters Unao from the north and flows roughly parallel to the Ganges along or near the north-east boundary. A small stream called the Kalyānī drains the upper part of the Ganges valley, and another stream, the Lonī, rises in the centre of the District and flows south-east to Rāe Barelī. Jhīls and marshes are most numerous in the centre and east of the District.

The flora is that of the Gangetic plain generally. Unao is Botany. fairly well-wooded; but this is due to the large number of groves, chiefly of mango and mahuā (Bassia latifolia). There are few jungles, and these contain only grass or a few dhāk (Butea frondosa) trees. Babūl (Acacia arabica) is the only product of the ūsar plains.

No geological formations are found except the ordinary Geology. alluvium, which contains kankar or nodular limestone.

Wolves, jackals, and wild pig are common, while nilgai and Fauna antelope are still found in some numbers, and in the extreme south there are a few herds of wild cattle. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and in the larger jhils, and are used for food. Wild fowl abound in the cold weather.

The District is generally healthy, and the temperature varies Climate from about 75° to 103° in the hot weather and from 46° to 79° and tourperature, in the cold season. The climate thus resembles that of the neighbouring Districts of southern Oudh.

The average rainfall is 35 inches, and is evenly distributed Rainfallover the whole District; but great variations occur over a series of years. In 1880 less than 12 inches was received, while in 1867 the fall amounted to nearly 76 inches.

Tradition connects various places in the District with History. episodes in the Rāmāyana, and attempts have been made to identify places visited by the Chinese pilgrims with several sites. Nothing, however, is known of the history of Unao till the Muhammadan invasion. Legend relates that Saiyid Sālār passed through the District, and the tombs of some of his followers are pointed out. The traditions of the people state that the Rājputs first entered Unao between 1200 and 1450 A.D., retreating before the Muslim conquerors. They found the eastern portion occupied by Bhars, and the rest of it by low eastes, now represented by the Lodhas, Ahīrs, etc. The earliest regular Musalmān settlement

dates from the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century, when a saint named Alā-ud-dīn came from Kanaui and cursed the Raja of Nawal, who refused to admit him into the town. Nawal was destroyed with its inhabitants, and the Saivid founded Bangarmau at a short distance from Nawal. shrine built over his grave bears date 1302. In the 15th century Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur sent a force, which took Safīpur in 1425, and a few years later some Saivids treacherously seized the stronghold of the Bisen Rājās of Unao. At this time the eastern portion of the District was included in the tract known as Bais-WARA. Under Akbar, Unao formed part of the sarkār of Lucknow, but materials are lacking for the history of the District under the Mughals. In the 18th century a Bais chieftain successfully resisted Saādat Khān, Nawāb of Oudh, and a hundred years later Sleeman described the country as in a perpetual state of disturbance, where life, property, and industry were alike insecure.

At the annexation in 1856 a District of Purwa was formed, the headquarters being at Unao A year later the Mutiny broke out, and before the end of June the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to retire to Lucknow. A few of the talukdars remained conspicuously loyal, and furnished supplies and information to the British, while others adopted a position of open rebellion, and some remained neutral. There was, however, no organized movement against the British owing to the lack of leaders. In July Havelock left Cawnpore and fought several engagements, advancing beyond Unao on the road to Lucknow. He was, however, unable to maintain his position and retired. In August an advance again took place: but it was not till September 19th, after the arrival of Outram, that the real advance to relieve Lucknow was made. After the occupation of the Alambagh, communications through Unao to Cawnpore were not interrupted, and the north of the District was cleared of rebels by February, 1858. The south and east gave more trouble, and Baiswārā remained unsettled till November. In 1869 the District was enlarged by the addition of parganas transferred from the Lucknow and Rae Bareli Districts, and assumed its present form.

Copper arrow-heads have been found near Pariar on the Archeolo-Ganges opposite BITHUR. The District contains many ancient gy. mounds dating possibly from Buddhist times; but they have not been excavated. Nawal has been identified with the A-lo mentioned by Fa Hian and with the Na-po-ti-ku-lo or Navade-vakula visited by Hiuen Tsiang. The oldest Muhammadan buildings are at Bangarmau.

The District contains 10 towns and 1,633 villages. Its popu-The lation has been: 1869, 945,955; 1881, 899,069; 1891, 953,636; people. 1901, 976,639. The decrease between 1869 and 1881 was due to the famine of 1877-78. There are 4 tahsils: Unao, Safipur, Purwa, and Mohan, each named from the place at which its headquarters are or were once situated, the headquarters of Mohan now being at Hasanganj. The chief town is the municipality of Unao, the District capital. The following table gives the main statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.		Ares in square miles.	Towns, man and		Population,	Population per square mile,	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Unao	•••	400	1	286	204,850	512	+ 5.8	8,207
Safīpur	•••	408	3	360	225,490	552	+ 6 ·8	4,661
Purwā	•••	548	3	" 513	290,910	531	·8	10,989
Mohān	***	436	8	474	255,389	586	— ·8	5,806
District Total	•••	1,792	10	1,633	976,639	545	+ 2.4	29,613

Nearly 92 per cent. of the total are Hindus and 8 per cent. are Musalmāns. Between 1891 and 1901 a decrease of population took place in the north-east and east, and the population in the north-west and centre increased. The density is high; but Unao is not so congested as the eastern Districts of Oudh.

It still supplies recruits for the Indian Army and for the police, besides considerable numbers of labourers to the neighbouring cities of Cawnpore and Lucknow. More than 98 per cent. of the population speak the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi.

Castes and occunations.

Brāhmans are the most numerous of the Hindu castes and include 121,000, while other important castes are Chamars (tanners and cultivators: 103,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 93,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 90,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cultivators; 89,000), Rajputs, 74,000, and Kachhis (cultivators; 32,000). Among Muhammadans are found Shaikhs 17.000, Pathans 14,000, and Behnas (cotton-carders; 9,000). More than 73 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, which is the mainstay of the District. Rājputs own 45 per cent. of the total area and Brahmans 19 per cent. Brāhmans are cultivators of about 16 per cent. and Rājputs of 10 per cent. of the tenant land, while the skilful cultivating castes, the Kāchhīs, Kurmīs, and Lodhas, have about 20 per cent. between them. Ahīrs, Pāsīs, and Chamārs are the remaining cultivating castes of importance.

Christian Missions.

There were 106 native Christians in 1901, of whom 59 were Methodists. A branch of the American Methodist Church was opened in 1882, and is subordinate to the Presiding Elder of Hardoi.

General agriculditions.

Unao is a District of average, but not exceptional, fertility, agricultural con- as compared with the rest of Oudh. The Ganges valley is of the usual type. In places there are stretches of barren sand, but most of it is fairly productive in ordinary years. The autumn crop is frequently flooded; but in dry years the spring crop is excellent, and requires little attention. North-east of this beyond the old high bank of the river the soil is usually a rich loam, producing excellent jowar and arhar, and this is the most prosperous tract in the District. Further inland the loam turns to clay, in which rice is the principal crop. The land again becomes sandy near the Sai, and bājra here takes the place of jowar: but the valley of that river is generally fertile.

Chief agricultural statistics and prinei pal erops.

The tenures on which the District is held are those common to the Province of OUDH. About one-fifth of the total area is included in talukdāri estates, of which a small proportion

is sub-settled. The chief agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are given below, areas being in square miles:-

Tahsīl.		Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.	
Unao Safīpur Purwā Mohān	*** ***	400 408 548 436	215 259 286 262	77 99 128 118	63 57 92 59	
To	otal	1,792	1,022	422	271	

Barley, wheat, and gram are the staple food crops covering 220, 218, and 153 square miles, while arhar (132), bājra (122), rice (119), jowār (89), and maize (65) are largely grown. The chief economic crops are poppy (14) and sugarcane (11); but cotton and oilseeds are also grown to a small extent.

Cultivation has increased by about 20 per cent. within Improvethe last 40 years, and a considerable portion of this has taken agriculplace recently. The increase is largely due to the breaking up tural practice. of inferior land for growing rice; but there has also been a rise in the area under maize, cotton, and opium. While the area under the plough has risen, there has also been a great extension in the area double-cropped, which now amounts to nearly a quarter of the cultivated area. Gram or peas are largely sown in the lands which have produced rice, after that crop has been gathered. There is a small, but steady, demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. In the 10 years ending 1900, 1.8 lakhs were advanced, of which 1.5 lakhs were lent in 1896-97. In the next four years the average amount lent was Rs. 3,000.

The cattle in domestic use are of an inferior type as is Cattle, usual throughout southern Oudh. An attempt was once made to and sheep. improve the breed of cattle; but the bulls imported were not of a suitable stamp, and the best plough-cattle are still bought at the well-known cattle fairs in the Provinces or from dealers. The ponies are also of a poor class, and are chiefly used as pack-animals. Sheep of the ordinary breed are kept in considerable numbers, and the District supplies the Cawnpore market.

Irrigation. Out of 422 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 224 square miles were supplied by wells, 168 by tanks, and 30 by other sources. The Ganges and Sai valleys require little irrigation; but temporary wells can be made when required in most parts of these tracts. In the uplands, the north-east and east depend chiefly on jhūls and swamps, while wells are the principal source elsewhere. The rivers are only used to a small extent in ordinary years, owing to the cost of raising water. Wells are usually worked by a bullock-run, but water is also raised from them by hand. In the lowlands the lever can be used. The water of jhūls and swamps is raised by the swing basket. The canal made by the kings of Oudh, which was to link the Ganges and Gumtī, has never been used for irrigation and is usually dry.

Minerals.

Kankar is found in all parts of the District and is used for making lime and metalling roads. Saline efflorescences called reh are collected for manufacturing glass and other purposes.

Art and Manufactures. The manufactures of the District are of even smaller importance than usual. Indigo, salt, and saltpetre were formerly made; but these industries have collapsed and the chief manufacture is that of brass and copper utensils at Bhagwantnagar, Nawalganj, and Murādābād. Country cloth is made for local consumption at several places, and there is little calico-printing.

Commerce. Unao exports grain, sugar, and $gh\bar{\imath}$, and imports piecegoods, salt, metals, and spices; but the trade is not considerable. It lies between the two large cities of Cawnpore and Lucknow which provide markets for surplus produce and supply the small needs of an agricultural population. The traffic by road is still considerable, especially to Cawnpore. There are no large trading centres in the District, and their place is taken by small markets at numerous villages and a few towns.

Railways and Roads The branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Cawnpore to Lucknow passes across the centre of the District, and side by side with it runs the narrow-gauge line which links the Rājputāna-Mālwā and Bengal and North-Western Railways. Communications by road are fairly good. Out of a total length of 507 miles, 110 miles are metalled. The Public Works department is in charge of most of the former; but the cost of all but 30 miles is met from local funds. Avenues are maintained on 222 miles. The road from Cawnpore to Lucknow is the principal

route and the other metalled roads are branches from various points on this.

Records of the early famines in Unao are scanty. There Famine. was scarcity or famine in 1769, 1783, and 1838, and again after the commencement of British rule in 1861, 1865, and 1869. The drought of 1877 was severely felt, and in March 1878 as many as 44,000 persons were employed on relief works during a single week. Distress continued till the next autumn harvest was ripe. A succession of wet years culminating in 1894 had already depressed the condition of the people, when the scantiness of rain in 1895 and the still more complete failure in the following year caused widespread distress. Relief works were opened in December 1896 and the numbers employed rose rapidly, till at the end of February 49,000 workers were being relieved daily. The spring harvest gave temporary relief, but works were not closed till the end of August. Collections of land revenue were suspended to the extent of 7.8 lakhs, and 2 lakhs were ultimately remitted.

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by 4 Deputy District Collectors recruited in India, and a tahsīldār is stationed at staff. the headquarters of each tahsīl. Besides the ordinary staff, an officer of the Opium department is stationed in the District.

The civil courts include those of a Sub-Judge and three Civil Munsiffs. Unao is part of the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of and Hardoī. The District is marked by the prevalence of homicide; Crime. but crimes against property of a serious professional type are comparatively rare. The Rājputs are chiefly responsible for breaches of the peace, while the Pāsīs supply most of the criminal population. Female infanticide was formerly very common, but is no longer suspected.

At annexation in 1856 a summary settlement was made, the Land records of which perished in the Mutiny. After the restoration administration of order a second summary settlement was carried out, based tration, on the demand under the native government, which resulted in a net demand for land revenue amounting to 11.8 lakhs. The first regular settlement was made between 1862 and 1867, and was preceded by a survey. As was usual in Oudh, the Settlement Officer also had sole jurisdiction as a civil court to settle disputes regarding rights in land, which were fairly numerous.

The assessment was based on a comparison of the actual rents with the estimate made by applying selected rates to different classes of soil, and it resulted in a demand of 12.9 lakhs. A considerable area in this District was permanently settled at reduced rates as a reward for loyalty during the Mutinv. The settlement was revised between 1889 and 1895 by successive Deputy Commissioners in addition to their regular work. The District was not resurveyed; but the maps were corrected and brought up to date, and the assessment was based on the recorded rents. This revision resulted in a new demand of 15.5 lakhs, of which 1.1 lakhs were due on account of the permanently-settled estates. The assessment on the rest of the District amounted to 14.4 lakhs, which represented 48 per cent. of the assets. The demand is at present 15.9 lakhs, which falls at R. 1.5 per acre, varying from R. 1 to Rs. 2 in different parganas. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:-

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue Total revenue	***	***	12,04, 15,26,	13,27,	16,50, 23,02,	15,93, 23,65,

Local selfgovernment. There is one municipality, UNAO, and 7 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of one lakh, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year amounted to 1-2 lakhs, including Rs. 58,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 4 inspectors, 85 subordinate officers, and 306 constables distributed in 13 police-stations, besides 87 municipal and town police and 1,978 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 259 inmates in 1903.

Education. Unao is not distinguished for the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 3 per cent. (5.8 males and .1 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools rose from 133 in 1880-81 to 142 in 1900-01 and the number of pupils

from 5,172 to 6,263. In 1903-04 there were 180 public schools with 8,018 pupils, of whom 52 were girls, besides 61 private schools with 639 pupils. Only 1,600 pupils in both classes of school were advanced beyond the primary stage. Government manages 4 of the schools and the District board 126. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 41,000, local funds contributed Rs. 36,000, while the receipts from fees were Rs. 6,300.

There are 7 hospitals and dispensaries providing accommo- Hospitals. dation for 42 in-patients. In 1903, 27,000 cases were treated, and dispensaries. including 439 of in-door patients, and 1,404 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 8,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 24,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in Vaccina-1903-04, representing the low proportion of 25 per 1,000 of tion. population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Unao.

(W. H. Moreland, Settlement Report, 1896; H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1903.)

Unao Tahsil (Unnao).—Headquarters tahsil of Unao District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Unao Sikandarpur, Pariar, and Harha, and lying north-east of the Ganges between 26° 16' and 26° 41' N. and 80° 17' and 80° 42' E., with an area of 400 square miles. Population increased from 192,894 in 1891 to 204,850 in 1901. There are 286 villages; but only one town, UNAO, the District and tahsil headquarters: population 13,109. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,47,000 and for cesses Rs. 36,000. This is the least thickly populated tahsīl in the District, the density amounting to 512 per square mile. The tahsil includes a large area of lowland in the Ganges valley, which is widest towards the north. The upland area is level and chiefly composed of a light loam: but excellent rice is grown in the shallow depressions which abound. Out of 215 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 77 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Safipur Tahsil.—North-western tahsil of Unao District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Safipur, Bangarmau, and Fatehpur-Chaurāsī, and lying along the Ganges between 26° 38' and 27° 2' N. and 80° 4' and 80° 27' E., with an area

of 408 square miles. Population increased from 210,141 if 1891 to 225,490 in 1901. There are 360 villages and 3 towns, Safipur, the tahsil headquarters, population 7,949, and Bangarmau (6,051) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,38,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 552 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. About a third of the tahsil lies in the thinly-populated Ganges valley, and the remainder is situated on a raised upland. A sluggish stream, called the Kalyānī, flows through the former and does some damage by flooding. The uplands are partly drained by the Sai which skirts the north-east, and they include a good deal of light sandy soil, but are generally composed of good loam. Out of 259 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 99 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area, and tanks and other sources the remainder.

Purwā Tahsīl.—South-eastern tahsīl of Unao District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Purwa, Maurawān, Asohā, Bhagwantnagar, Daundiā Kherā, Panhan, Bihār, Pātan, Magrāyar, and Ghātampur, and lying between 26° 8' and 26° 36' N. and 80° 34' and 81° 3' E., with an area of 548 square miles. Population fell from 293,152 in 1891 to 290,910 in 1901. There are 513 villages and 3 towns, Purwa, the tahsil headquarters, population 10,260, and MAURAWAN (7,911) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,81,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. The density of population, 531 to the square mile, is a little below the District average. Purwā lies between the Sai on the north and the Ganges on the south, and is intersected by a small stream called the Loni. The Ganges valley is narrow and contains extensive areas of grass jungle. Most of the tahsīl lies on the uplands, the southern portion being well-wooded and highly cultivated, while the north contains large stretches of barren usar land. A chain of jhils and swamps runs through the centre of the tahsil and supplies irrigation. In 1903-04, 286 square miles were cultivated, of which 128 were irrigated. Tanks supply more than a third of the irrigated area and wells most of the remainder.

Mohān Tahsīl.—North-eastern tahsīl of Unao District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Mohān Aurās, Gorindā Parsandan, Jhalotar Ajgain, and Asīwan Rasūlābād,

and lying between 26° 33' and 27° 1' N. and 80° 25' and 80° 55' E., with an area of 436 square miles. Population fell from 257,449 in 1891 to 255,389 in 1901. There are 474 villages and 3 towns, Asiwan, population 6,153, and Mohan, the former tahsīl headquarters, (5,798), being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,27,000 and for cesses Rs. 43,000. The density of population, 586 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Mohān is intersected by the Sai, which flows sluggishly through a tortuous channel and is liable to sudden floods, though in ordinary years its valley is very fertile. The south and east of the tahsil are interspersed by barren patches of usar and by stretches of hard clay, which produce excellent rice crops in favourable years. The north and west consist of loam with sandy ridges and are generally fertile. In 1903-04. 262 square miles were cultivated, of which 118 were irrigated. Nearly half the irrigated area is supplied from wells and the remainder from the Sai and from tanks, which are more important sources here than in any other tahsil of Unao.

Asīwan.—Town in tahsīl Mohān, District Unao, United Provinces, situated on the bank of a fine lake in 26° 48′ N. and 80° 28′ E., 20 miles north of Unao; population 6,153. It is said to have been founded in the 11th century by a dhobi or washerman, named Asun, but has no history. Asīwan contains a number of mosques and temples, and a fine masonry sarai built early in the 19th century. There is a small manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and a market is held twice a week. A school contains about 98 pupils.

Bāngarmau.—Town in tahsīl Safīpur, District Unao, United Provinces, situated in 26° 54′ N. and 80° 13′ E., near the Kalyānī river, and on the road from Unao to Hardoī; population 6,051 (1901). About 2 miles away are situated a number of ancient mounds called Nawal, which are identified with the ruins of a place visited by Hiuen Tsiang. Tradition relates that a Saiyid from Kanauj visited Nawal and was inhospitably received, whereupon he cursed the Rājā and his people and the town perished, after which Bāngarmau was founded. The tomb of the saint, whose name was Alā-ud-dīn, bears an inscription dated in 1302, and another tomb was erected in 1374 by Fīroz Shāh Tughlak. Bāngarmau lies at

the crossing of two old thoroughfares, the road from Kanauj to Fyzābād and Jaunpur and the road from Delhi to Benares on the north bank of the Ganges. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,000. There is little trade now, but a market is held twice a week. A school contains 90 pupils.

Maurāwān.—Town in taksīl Purwā, District Unao, situated in 26° 26′ N. and 80° 53′ E., on the road from Unao to Rāe Barelī; population 7,911 (1901). The place first became of importance early in the 19th century as the residence of a Khattrī banker, who gradually acquired a large taluka. During the Mutiny the talukdūr, Gaurī Shankar, behaved with the most unshaken loyalty and was one of the five talukdūrs whose estates were exempted from confiscation. He was rewarded with the title of Rājā and a permanent settlement at a reduced revenue. Maurāwān contains a dispensary and 3 schools with 150 pupils, one school being maintained by the talukdūr. There is little trade, but the jewellery and carpentry produced here have some reputation.

Mohān Town.—Town in tahsīl of same name, District Unao, United Provinces, situated in 26° 47′ N. and 80° 41′ E., on a metalled road from Ajgain railway station. Population 5,798 (1901). The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Sai, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge built by Mahārājā Nawal Rai, the minister of the Nawāb Safdar Jang. The old road from Lucknow to Cawnpore passes through Mohān, which was once a place of some importance. It has always been celebrated for its Muhammadan physicians and mimics and actors. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. A good deal of fruit is grown in the neighbourhood and the town is flourishing. A school contains 150 pupils.

Purwā Town.—Headquarters of tahsīl of same name, District Unao, United Provinces, situated in 26° 28' N. and 80° 47' E., on the road from Unao to Rāe Barelī. Population 10,260 (1901). The place was of some importance under native rule, and was the headquarters of a chakla or District; but after the annexation the capital of the new District formed was fixed at Unao. Purwā contains a dispensary and munsiffī,

besides the usual offices, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,900. It is noted for its shoes and leather-work. There is a large weekly market, besides three annual fairs, each of which is attended by 7,000 or 8,000 persons. The school contains 114 pupils.

Safipur Town (or Saipur).—Headquarters of tahsil of same name, District Unao, United Provinces, situated in 26° 45' N. and 80° 22' E., on the old road from Delhi to Benares. north of the Ganges. Population 7,949 (1901). The town is said to have been originally founded by Sai Sukul, a Brāhman. and is generally called after him, Saipur. A religious mendicant subsequently came to the place and was buried there, and the name was changed to Safipur in commemoration of the holy man. Sai Sukul is said to have been defeated and killed by Ibrāhīm of Jaunpur, who put his lieutenants in charge of the town. Their descendants are still the principal proprietors. Safipur contains a number of tombs of Muhammadan saints. Besides the usual offices, there are a munsiffi, dispensary, and a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,200. A market is held twice a week, and there are some popular fairs. A school contains 95 pupils.

Unao Town.-Municipality and headquarters of District and tahsil of same name, United Provinces, situated in 26° 33' N. and 80° 30' E., on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow and on the Oudh and Rohilkhand broad and narrow-gauge lines between the same places. Population 13,109 (1901). relates that it was founded by one Godo Singh in the 8th century, and some hundred years later passed under the Rājās of Kanauj, when an officer named Unwant Singh, murdered the governor and built a fort, which he named after himself. About 1450 a descendant of Unwant Singh was treacherously murdered by some Saiyids, whose descendants still hold part of the estate then seized. In the reign of Shah Jahan a Shaikh, named Fateh-ullah, settled here, and some fine buildings erected by him still remain. On July 29th, 1857, a battle was fought between Havelock's forces and the mutineers, who were defeated with loss. Unao contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and besides the usual public offices has male and

female dispensaries. It has been administered as a municipality since 1869. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 12,000, chiefly from a house-tax and a tax on professions and trades, Rs. 6,000. The expenditure was Rs. 16,000. There is a thriving local trade, but no manufactures are carried on. Five schools are maintained with 300 boys, besides a girls' school with 6 pupils.

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

Rāe Barelī District.—South-eastern District of Lucknow Division, United Provinces, lying north-east of the Ganges between 25° 49' and 26° 36' N. and between 80° 41' and 18° 34' E., with an area of 1,748 square miles. In shape it resembles a segment of a circle with the Ganges as a chord. It is bounded on the north-west by Unao District; on the north by Lucknow and Bara Banki; on the east by Sultanpur and Partabgarh; and on the south-west by the Ganges which divides it from Fatehpur. The general aspect of the District is that of a beautifully-wooded gently undulating plain. It is markedly fertile and well cultivated. The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Sai, the former skirting the District for 54 miles along its south-western boundary, while the latter runs through the centre of the District in a tortuous course from north-west to south-east. Both of these rivers flow in deep beds, but the Ganges is bordered by a fertile valley of varying width before the upland portion of the District is reached. Between the Ganges and the Sai lies a chain of ihils or swamps more or less connected with one another, and probably forming an old river bed. North of the Sai are found many other ihils, but these are ordinary shallow depressions and have not the narrow deep beds of the southern swamps. The Loni flows across the south-west corner of the District to join the Ganges, and there are many smaller streams, generally known as Naiyā, which carry off water only in the rains, and drain the jhīls to some extent.

Botany.

The flora of the District presents few peculiarities. Up to the time of the Mutiny the stronghold of every talukdār was surrounded by dense jungle, and a scrub forest extended for 12 miles on either side of the Sai. Only a few patches of dhāk (Butea frondosa) now remain. The numerous groves are chiefly composed of mango or mahuā (Bassia latifolia), and the nīm

(Melia azadirachta). Various kinds of fig, the babūl (Acacia arabica) and jāmun (Eugenia jambolana) are also common.

The District is entirely composed of Gangetic alluvium, and Geology. kankar is the only stone formation.

There are a few wolves, and jackals abound. Nilgai and Fauns. antelope are scarce. A few wild cattle still survive near the Ganges and Sai. In the cold weather waterfowl and snipe are plentiful, and other game birds include quail and a few partridges and sandgrouse. Fish are caught in the jhils, and are also found in the rivers.

The climate is healthy, and the temperature is not marked by Climate extremes of either heat or cold. Cool nights are experienced parature, well into the hot weather.

The average rainfall is a little over 37 inches annually, the Rainfall. east of the District receiving the heaviest fall. As a rule the amount received is not less than 24 inches; but in 1877, 1880, and 1896 it fell to about 13 inches. On the other hand, in 1867 and 1894, 60 inches were received.

The District has never played a large part in history, and it History. contains few places of importance. Tradition relates that the Muslim saint, Saiyid Sālār, raided the District in the 11th century, and from similar sources a few details are obtained regarding the three great clans of Rājputs, the Bais, the Kānhpuriās, and the Amethias, who still hold the bulk of the District. The first of these occupied a tract in the south and west which was afterwards known as Baiswārā. The earliest historical events of which reliable accounts have been preserved are, however, those connected with the incorporation of the District in the Sharki kingdom of Jaunpur, early in the 15th century. At that time the Bhars still held part of the country and were completely crushed. The Rajputs were, however, only partially reduced, and warfare was frequent till Akbar established a more settled government. Under that monarch Rae Bareli was partly situated in the two Subāhs of Oudh and Allahābād. After Akbar's death the Rājputs appear to have greatly increased in importance and power, and when the province of Oudh became a separate state in the 18th century, Nawāb Saādat Khān entrusted several of the chiefs with the collection of revenue in their own parganas. As disorders increased, attempts to assert independence became more

frequent, and the history of the closing years of Oudh rule is one of constant fighting between chief and chief or between the Rājās and the court officials. At annexation in 1856 a District of Salon was formed, extending from Purwa in Unao to Allahābād. A year had hardly elapsed when the Mutiny broke out. The troops abstained from rebellion longer than in any other cantonment in Oudh; but on June 10th, 1857, they ceased to obev orders and the officers were warned to depart. The whole of the European staff was allowed to escape and reached Allah. ābād safely. The District then reverted to its former lawless state under the Oudh government, though little help was sent to the rebel army at Lucknow. Some of the Kanhpurias at once began plundering, but the talukdars for the most part were not actively rebellious. After the fall of Lucknow, however, their opposition was more distinctly marked, and the bitter opposition of Rānā Benī Mādho Bakhsh of Shankarpur in Baiswārā was especially determined. On the other hand, the Rājā of Murarmau was loval throughout, and several of the important talukdārs surrendered early and gave valuable services. It was not till the end of October that Lord Clyde made his great combined movement on Baiswārā, which ended in the flight of Benī Mādho a month later. Rāe Barelī then became the headquarters of the District; but its shape and size were considerably altered in 1869, when part was transferred to Unao and part to Bara Banki, while additions were made from the Sultānpur and Partābgarh Districts.

Archæ. ology. The District contains many ancient mounds, some of which have yielded stone carvings, terra-cotta images, and other memorials dating from Buddhist times. The chief places of archæological interest are Jais, Dalmau, and Rae Barell.

The people. Rāe Barelī contains 4 towns and 1,736 villages. The population of the District has fluctuated: 1869, 989,008; 1881, 951,905; 1891, 1,036,521; 1901, 1,033,761. There is some reason to suppose that the census of 1869 over-stated, and that of 1881 understated, the actual population. The District suffered from famine in 1877-78 and in 1896-97. There are 4 tahsīls, RAE BARELI, DALMAU, MAHARAJGANJ, and SALON, each named from the place at its headquarters. The chief towns are the municipality

of Rae Bareli, the capital of the District, and Jais. The follow-
of Rae Baren, the capital of the
ing table gives the main statistics of population in 1901:—

<u></u>	miles.	Numbe	er of—		рег.	of varia- popula- between 1901.	read and		
Tahsīl.		Area in square miles	Towns.	Villages.	Population,	Population square mile	Percentage of tion in p tion be tion be 1891 and 19	Number of able to rewrite.	
Rāe Barelī	***	371	1	353	223,505	602	+ 7	8,192	
Dalmau	***	472	1	575	270,900	574	- 1.8	9,987	
Mahārājganj		465	•,	364	278,086	598	+ 5	8,342	
Salon		440	2	444	261,270	594	3	6,198	
District Total		1,748	4	1,736	1,033,761	591	2	32,719	

Hindus include 91 per cent. of the total, and Musalmans nearly 9 per cent. Eastern Hindi is spoken by almost the entire population, the dialect in use being called Awadhi.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Ahirs Castes (graziers and cultivators; 129,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cul-pations. tivators: 107,000), Brāhmans, 105,000, Chamārs (tanners, labourers and cultivators; 98,000), Rājputs or Chhattrīs, 67,000, Lodhas (cultivators: 64,000), Muraos (market gardeners: 48,000), and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 44,000). Among Musalmāns are found Güjars, 13,000, Shaikhs, 9,000, Pathans, 9,000, and Rajputs, 8,000. Agriculture supports 76 per cent. of the total population. Rājputs own two-thirds of the whole District, the Bais and Kānhpuriā clans being the largest landholders. Ahīrs, Brāhmans, and Chhattris are the largest cultivators; but Lodhas, Kurmīs, and Muraos are the most skilful.

There were 97 native Christians in 1901, of whom 68 were Christian Methodists and 10 belonged to the Anglican Communion. A Missions. branch of the American Methodist Mission was opened in 1864 and closed in 1901; but native catechists are still entertained at a few places.

The low land in the valley of the Ganges, called kachhar, General varies in width from two miles to a few yards. The lowest agriculditions.

portion is flooded in the rains, but generally bears good crops in the spring, and the higher stretches are very fertile, and occasionally autumn crops can be sown in them. The uplands vary according to the class of soil found. In the south lies a rich firm loam, producing wheat and poppy in the spring and millets in the autumn. As the jhils are approached, the soil becomes heavier, and rice is the prevailing crop, which is followed in spring by gram and linseed. Large patches of barren ūsar are common here. The valley of the Sai and its tributaries resembles that of the Ganges, but is inferior in quality. North of the Sai the District contains another large area of rice land, also producing inferior spring crops.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops. The tenures by which land is held are those common to the Province of Oudh. About two-thirds of the District is included in talukdāri estates, and five per cent. of the total area is sub-settled. Under-proprietors also hold about five per cent. of the District. The main statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles:—

2	lahsīl.		Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Rāc Barelī Dalmau Mahārājganj Salon	040 401 113	800 201 201	871 472 465 440	216 256 233 241	94 123 129 123	70 76 77 58
	Total	***	1,748	946	469	281

Rice is the crop most largely grown, and covered 268 square miles, or 28 per cent. of the net cultivated area. Wheat (176), gram (170), barley (139), pulses (99), jowār (95), arhar (81), and kodon and small millets (64), are also important food crops. The District is one of the largest poppy-growing areas in the United Provinces. In 1903-04, 48 square miles were cultivated with this crop, and the price paid to the cultivators for their opium has sometimes exceeded the land revenue demand on the whole District.

Immediately after the Mutiny there was a great extension Improveof cultivation. The series of bad seasons which commenced in ments in agricul-1891 checked the rise which had continued since the first settle-tural ment; but after 1897 another increase took place, and the net cultivated area is now about 7 per cent. higher than it was 40 years ago. This increase in the area under the plough has also been accompanied by an extension of the system of double-cropping and by an increase in the area sown on the banks of jhuls with small millet and rice to ripen in the hot weather. The most important increase has been in the area under poppy, and in this District the tendency has been to cultivate the more valuable crops in place of inferior staples. There has been a little reclamation of land by throwing dams across ravines to prevent erosion, and to collect silt. Advances are freely taken, especially under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The total sum lent by Government in the 10 years ending 1900 was 3.8 lakhs, of which 2.4 lakhs were advanced in 1896-97. In the next four years the average loans made were Rs. 4,000. A few small agricultural banks have been started.

Pasture land is scarce, and the breed of domestic cattle is Cattle. poor, the best animals being all imported. Ponies are still and sheep. largely used as pack-animals; but the breed is very inferior. stallion is now maintained in the District, to introduce a better strain. Sheep and goats are kept in large numbers, to provide wool, meat, milk, and manure.

The District is well supplied with means of irrigation. Out Irrigation. of 469 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 300 were served from tion. wells, 164 from tanks or jhils, and 5 from other sources. The number and importance of wells is increasing, and the safety of the crops is thereby enhanced, as jhils fail in dry years, when most needed. The larger wells are worked by bullocks; but where the spring level is higher, the dhenkli or lever, and the pot and pulley worked by hand, are used. Water is raised from jhīls in the swing basket. There are very few artificial tanks, and those which exist are ascribed to the Bhars. The larger streams are little used for irrigation as their beds lie deep below the surface of the country.

Kankar or calcareous limestone is found in both block and nodular formations in most parts of the District, and is used for making lime and metalling roads. Saline efflorescences called reh are collected for making coarse glass and other uses.

Arts and Manufactures. The only manufacture of any importance is that of coarse cotton cloth, which is made in many parts of the District. Finer materials are produced at Jais and Rae Barell; but the industry is dying out, as there is little demand for them. Glass bangles and small phials are made in a few places. Apart from these industries little is produced in the District.

Commerce. Under native government the transit dues extorted by the landholders prevented any trade of importance, and as late as 1866 t'e District consumed most of its own produce and hence imported little. The improvement of communications and the freedom from imposts have caused a great advance in this respect; and the District now exports grain, opium, poppyseeds, hides, bones, oilseeds, and a little tobacco and raw sugar, and imports piece-goods, metals, salt, sugar, and spices. Rāe Barelī is the chief trading centre; but Lālganj, Mahārājganj, and Baintī are rising in importance. Much of the trade of the south is with Kālakānkar in the Partābgarh District; and the trade of Dalmau, which was formerly of some consequence, is declining, though it is still the site of a large religious fair.

Railways and Roads. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway enters the north-west of the District and turns east from Rāe Barelī town, thus passing through the middle of the District. Communications by road are fairly good, and have been much improved in recent years. There are 601 miles of roads, of which 115 are metalled. The whole of the roads are maintained at the cost of local funds; though the metalled roads and some of the unmetalled are in charge of the Public Works department. Avenues are maintained on 69 miles. The chief routes are the roads from Rāe Barelī to Lucknow, to Sultānpur, and to Fatehpur. An old road from Delhi to Benares, north of the Ganges, passes through the south of the District.

Famine.

Rāe Barelī has suffered from severe scarcity and famine. The great desolation of 1784 was long remembered, and there was scarcity again in 1810. The records of events under native government are, however, meagre. After annexation distress was experienced in 1864, 1869, and 1873; but does not appear to have been acute. In 1877-78 the deficiency in the rainfall

was followed by widespread scarcity, causing acute distress for a considerable time, while actual famine prevailed for about two months. Relief works were opened both by Government and by the talukdārs, and large sums were spent by the charitable. In 1881 drought again resulted in scarcity and the collection of revenue was postponed. Excessive and untimely rain in the period 1893-95 caused distress, which necessitated the opening of small relief works. The resources of the people had thus been seriously affected before the failure of the rains in 1896. which caused the worst famine the District has experienced. More than a lakh was advanced for the construction of wells, and the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 3 lakhs. By February, 1897, more than 90,000 persons were on relief works; but the liberal advances made enabled a large area of spring crops to be sown and food grains to be imported, and by the end of July 1897 the famine was over.

The Deputy Commissioner usually has a staff of 4 Deputy District Collectors recruited in India, and a tahsīldār is stationed at staff. the headquarters of each tahsīl. Three officers of the Opium department and an officer of the Salt department are stationed in the District.

There are two District Munsiffs, 4 honorary Munsiffs, and Civil a Subordinate Judge for civil work. Sultānpur and Partābgarh Justice and Districts are both included in the Civil Judgeship and Partāb-Crime. garh in the Sessions Division of Rāe Barelī. The most common variety of crime is burglary, for which the Pāsīs are especially notorious. Apart from this, serious offences are rare, and the people are quiet and law-abiding. Infanticide was formerly practised, but is no longer suspected.

At annexation, in 1856, a summary settlement was made, Land the records of which have perished. The estates of the talukdārs administration. Were largely reduced, villages being settled direct with the village proprietors. At the second summary settlement in 1859 a reversion was made to the actual position in 1856, except where estates were confiscated for rebellion: The first regular settlement, preceded by a survey, began in 1860 and was carried out in different ways in the three Districts, portions of which now make up Rāe Barelī. In Rāe Barelī itself the assessment was for the first time based entirely on the corrected rent-rolls, with

adjustments for land held at privileged rates. The methods adopted in Partabgarh and Sultaneur will be found in the accounts of those Districts, and were partly based on the use of corrected rent-rolls, and partly on the selection of average rates of rent. The result was an enhancement of the revenue fixed in the summary settlement from 9.5 to 12.4 lakhs. This settlement was revised between 1892 and 1896, chiefly by the District officer in addition to his own duties. There was no resurvey and the corrected rent-rolls as usual formed the basis of the assessment. The result was an increase in the demand to 15.4 lakhs, representing 47 per cent. of the net corrected assets. The incidence of land revenue is about 1.3 per acre, and varies very slightly in different parts of the District. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

			1880-81. 1890-91.		1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	***	201	9,74,	12,44,	15,02,	15,40
Total revenue	•••	***	11,62,	17,18,	21,05,	22,18

Local self-government. The District contains only one municipality, RAE BARELI, and one town administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs outside of these places are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of 1.2 lakhs, chiefly derived from local rates, and an expenditure of 1.3 lakhs, including Rs. 61,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails,

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 76 subordinate officers, and 304 constables posted in 13 police-stations, besides 41 municipal and town police and 2,159 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 448 inmates in 1903.

Educa.

The people of Rāe Barelī are moderately well educated compared with their neighbours, and 3·2 per cent. (6·2 males and ·2 females) could read and write in 1901. Public schools increased in number from 126 in 1880-81 to 166 in 1900-01, and the pupils from 5,170 to 7,418. In 1903-04 there were 196 such schools with 8,886 pupils including 70 girls, and 35 private schools with 464 pupils. Only 1,000 students had advanced

beyond the primary stage. Three schools are managed by Government and 111 by the District and municipal boards. Nearly Rs. 32,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 43,000 were contributed by local funds, and the receipts from fees were only Rs. 7,000.

There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation Hospitals for 70 in-patients. In 1903, 61,000 cases were treated, including and dispensaries. 878 of in-door patients, and 2,600 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 14,000 and was chiefly met from local funds.

About 36,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in Vaccina-1903-04, giving a proportion of 35 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Rae Bareli.

(W. C. Benett, Clans of the Roy Bareilly District; S. H. Fremantle, Settlement Report, 1898; H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1904.)

Rāe Barelī Tahsīl.—Headquarters tahsīl of Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, conterminous with pargana of same name, and lying between 26° 4' and 26° 26' N. and 81° and 81° 25' E., with an area of 371 square miles. Population increased from 221,875 in 1891 to 223,505 in 1901. There are 353 villages, but only one town, RAE BARELI, the District and tahsil headquarters, population 15,880. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. This is the most densely populated tahsil in the District and supports 602 persons per square mile. It lies on both sides of the Sai, which flows in a tortuous channel, generally from north-west to south-east, and receives numerous small streams. The centre of the tahsīl is composed of a light soil which, when well manured and watered, is exceedingly fertile. In the north and south a heavier clay is found, producing chiefly rice. Out of 216 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 94 were irrigated. Wells supply three-quarters of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Dalmau Tahsīl.—South-western tahsīl of Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Dalmau, Sarenī, and Khiron, and lying along the Ganges between 25° 57' and 26° 22' N. and 80° 41' and 81° 21' E., with an area of 472

square miles. Population fell from 275,786 in 1891 to 270,900 in 1901. There are 575 villages, but only one town, Dalmau, population 5,635. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,46,000 and for cesses Rs. 71,000. The density of population, 574 to the square mile, is below the District average. Along the Ganges lies a strip of fertile alluvial soil, the lower stretches of which are flooded in the rains. The upland area is a rich loam, turning to sandy soil near the west, where it is crossed by the Loni, an affluent of the Ganges, and to clay in the north, where a chain of jhils marks an old river bed. In 1903-04, 256 square miles were cultivated, of which 123 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the latter and tanks the remainder.

Mahārājganj (or Drigbijaiganj).—Northern tahsīl of Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Inhaunā, Bachhrāwān, Simrautā, Kumhrāwān, Mohanganj, and Hardoī, and lying between 26° 17′ and 26° 36′ N. and 80° 59′ and 81° 34′ E., with an area of 465 square miles. Population increased from 276,740 in 1891 to 278,086 in 1901. There are 364 villages, but no towns. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,04,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 598 to the square mile, is about the District average. This tahsīl is chiefly composed of a stiff clay soil, interspersed by many jhīls and a few small streams. It thus produces excellent rice crops, which are watered from the jhīls. Out of 233 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 129 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the total area, and tanks the remainder.

Salon Tahsil.—South-eastern tahsil of Rāc Barelī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Parshādepur, Rokhā Jais, and Salon, and lying north of the Ganges between 25° 49′ and 26° 19′ N. and 81° 13′ and 81° 37′ E., with an area of 440 square miles. Population fell from 262,120 in 1891 to 261,270 in 1901. There are 444 villages and two towns, Jais, population 12,688, and Salon, the tahsīl headquarters (5,170). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,67,000 and for cesses Rs. 60,000. The density of population 594 to the square mile, is almost that of the District as a whole. Across the centre of the tahsīl flows the Sai from west to east. Its

banks are fringed by light sandy soil, while to the north is found a great plain of stiff clay land, producing rice. South of the Sai lies a series of *jkils* which once formed a river bed, and along the Ganges is a rich alluvial tract which bears magnificent spring crops. In 1903-04, 241 square miles were cultivated, of which 123 were irrigated. Wells serve three-quarters of the latter area, tanks being the other source of supply.

Dalman Town.—Headquarters of tahsil of same name; District Rae Bareli, United Provinces, situated on the Ganges in 26° 4' N. and 81° 3' E. Population 5,635 (1901). One tradition asserts that the town was founded by, and owes its name to, Dal Deva, Rājā of Kanauj; while another relates that Dal was a Bhar, and the latter seems the more probable story. The Muhammadans state that Dalmau was captured by Saiyid Sālār, and several early tombs are still existing. Fīroz Shāla Tughlak founded a school here, and an idgah dates from the same reign. At the close of the 14th century the power of the Bhars was revived, and an attempt by the Bhar Rājā to obtain the hand of a Saivid girl led to the intervention of Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur, who assaulted and took the fort. Ibrāhīm Shāh restored the fort, and a garden and well are pointed out as having been constructed by him. In the former is the tomb of Ibrāhīm's grandson, Muhammad, who fell in battle with his brother, Husain, after a brief reign. The town was of some importance under the rule of Jaunpur, and throughout the Mughal period was held by the Muhammadans, who enriched it with mosques and other buildings. In the 18th century Nawāb Shujā-ud-daula built a house here; but the resumption of revenue-free grants in the neighbourhood and a Marāthā raid ruined the inhabitants. Dalmau stands on a steep cliff overlooking the Ganges. The fort appears to have been built on the ruins of two Buddhist stūpas, and with its tottering pavilions and crumbling battlements forms one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the great river. On the east is a fine gateway erected by Ibrāhīm Shāh and largely composed of fragments of earlier temples. The interior contains buildings dating from the time of Akbar and Shāh Jahān. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. Besides the usual offices it contains a

munsiffi and dispensary. There is a small manufacture of glass phials for use by pilgrims to contain Ganges water; and oilseeds, grain, and poppy seeds are exported to Cawnpore. A large fair takes place in the autumn, which is attended by 150,000 persons, and a primary school contains 55 pupils.

Jais.—A famous old Muhammadan town in tahsil Salon. District Rae Bareli, United Provinces, situated in 26° 16' N. and 81° 33' E. on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on the road from Lucknow to Sultanpur. Population 12,688 (1901). It is said to have been originally a Bhar fortress called Udayanagar or Ujālekānagar. Tradition relates that the place was stormed by an officer of Saiyid Sālār, and its modern name is derived from the Persian Jaish, a camp. The Jama Masjid is the chief building. This was built with the materials of an old Hindu temple and was restored by Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur. Other fine buildings were erected in the 17th and 18th centuries. Jais is celebrated as being the birthplace of Muhammad Jaisī, author of the vernacular poem called the Padmävatī, who lived early in the 16th century. Excellent muslin was formerly manufactured here; but the industry has declined. There is. however, some trade in grain, tobacco, and coarse cloth. town contains a dispensary and a flourishing school with 137 pupils.

Rāe Barelī Town.—Municipality and headquarters of tahsīl and District of same name, United Provinces, situated on the banks of the Sai in 26° 14' N. and 81° 14' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on metalled roads to Lucknow, Fatehpur, and Sultanpur. Population 15,880 (1901). The town consists of two portions, Rae Bareli proper, and a suburb called Jahānābād. The name Barelī is, according to some accounts, derived from the Bhars, who are said to have founded it. Ibrāhīm Shah of Jaunpur conquered Rāe Barelī early in the 15th century and handed it over to Shaikhs and Saiyids. Husain Shāh changed the name of the place to Husainābād, but the alteration was never popular. Ibrāhīm Shāh added greatly to the strength of the fort, using the materials of older buildings which were ready to hand. A story relates that when the fort was building, all that was erected during the day fell down in the course of the ensuing night. In his perplexity the king had resort to a holy

man of Jaunpur, Makhdum Saiyid Jāfarī, who walked over the ground, after which no interruption occurred in the work. The saint's tomb stands beside the gate of the fort. Ibrāhīm also built the Jama Masjid, and a second great mosque was erected by Jahan Khan, the founder of Jahanabad, in the reign of Shah Jahān. Jahān Khān's palace and tomb still adorn the suburb named after him. A handsome bridge, which crosses the Sai, was built by public subscription soon after annexation. Besides the usual Government courts and buildings, the town contains male and female hospitals and a sarai. Rāe Barelī has been a municipality since 1867. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 25,000, respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 32,000, derived chiefly from octroi, Rs. 18,000, and market dues and rents, Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure was also Rs. 32,000. The town is the chief commercial centre in the District and its trade has increased considerably since the opening of the railway in 1893. Two large markets, called Capperganj and Baillieganj, after Deputy Commissioners of the District, absorb much of the trade, the latter being a bonded warehouse within octroi limits. Cotton cloth is woven to some extent, and muslins of good quality are also produced. Two secondary schools, 6 primary schools, and a small Sanskrit Päthshäla are attended by more than 500 pupils.

Salon Town.—Headquarters of tahsil of same name, District Rāe Barelī, United Provinces, situated on a metalled road from Rāe Barelī, in 26° 2' N. and 81° 28' E. Population 5,170 (1901). The town is traditionally said to have been founded by Sālivāhan, ancestor of the Bais, and was for long held by the Bhars. Under Oudh rule Salon was the headquarters of a chaklā or District, and after annexation the name was preserved till after the Mutiny, when the District Officer was posted to Rae Salon contains a dispensary and a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, besides the usual offices. It is also the residence of the manager of a large Muhammadan religious endowment. A grant of land was first given by Aurangzeb, and additions were made by subsequent rulers. Two-fifths of the income are spent on a school and charitable gifts, and the accounts are submitted to the District officer. A middle vernacular school is attended by 80 pupils.

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

Sītāpur District.—A District in the Lucknow Division. United Provinces, situated between 27° 6' and 27° 54' N. and between 80° 18' and 81° 24' E., with an area of 2,250 square It is bounded on the north by the Kheri District: on the east by the Kauriāla or Gogra, which separates it from Bahraich: on the south by Bara Banki and Lucknow; and on the west and south-west by the Gumti, across which lies the Hardoi District. The eastern third of the District is a low damp tract, much of which is under water in the rains, and the remaining area is a raised upland of more stable character. Numerous streams intersect the District, flowing generally from north to south, but with a slight inclination to the south-east. In the lowland or gamiar the watercourses are variable, but the channels in the uplands are more stable. The GUMTI and Kauriāla or Gogra which form the western and eastern boundaries, respectively, are the largest rivers and are both navigable. Most of the upland area is drained by the Kathnā and by the Sarāyān, which are tributaries of the Gumti, and the Sarāyān also receives the Betā and Gond. Through the centre of the ganjar flows the Chanka. a branch of the SARDA, which now brings down little water. as the main stream of the Sarda is carried by the Dahawar, a branch separating the north-east corner of the District from Kheri. The Dahāwar and Gogra unite at Mallanpur, but the junction of the Chaukā and Gogra lies south of Sītāpur. There are many shallow ponds and natural reservoirs which are full of water during the rains, but gradually dry up during the hot weather.

Botany.

The District is well wooded in all parts, though it contains no forests and little jungle, except the sandy stretches near the rivers which are clothed with tall grass or tamarisk. Mangoes, jack-fruit, and a kind of damson form the principal groves, while shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) and tun (Cedrela toona) are the chief timber trees. Various species of fig and acacia and bamboos are also common.

"Geology,

Sītāpur exposes nothing but alluvium, and kankar or nodular limestone is the only stony formation found.

Fauna.

The spread of cultivation has reduced the number and variety of the wild animals found in the District. No tigers have been shot for the last 30 years and leopards are very

rarely seen. A few wolves, an occasional jungle-cat, and jackals and foxes are the only carnivorous animals. Wild pig have been almost exterminated by the Pasis, who eat them. A few nīlgai (Portax pictus) and antelope are still found. The rivers abound in fish and the larger streams contain crocodiles and the Gangetic porpoise.

Apart from the ganjar, which is feverish, the District enjoys Climato a cool and healthy climate. The mean temperature ranges from perature. about 45° in the winter to 95° in the summer. Even in May and June the maximum heat seldom rises to 110°, and frost is common in the winter.

The average rainfall is about 38 inches and is evenly Rainfall. distributed in all parts of the District. Great fluctuations occur from year to year, and in 1877 the total fall was only 20 inches, while in 1894 nearly 64 inches were received.

Little is known of the history of Sītāpur. Legends connect History. several places with episodes in the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyana. There is the usual tradition of a raid by a general of the martyred Saiyid Sālār. The rise of Rājput power, according to the traditions of the great clans which now hold the District. was somewhat later than in southern Oudh, and the influx continued till the reign of Aurangzeb. The Rajputs generally found the soil occupied by Pāsīs, whom they crushed or drove away. Under the early Muhammadan kings of Delhi the country was nominally ruled by the governor of Bahraich, but little real authority was exercised. In the 15th century the District was included in the new kingdom of Jaunpur. About 1527 Humāyūn occupied Khairābād, then the chief town: but it was not till after the accession of Akbar that the Afrhans were driven out of the neighbourhood. Under Akbar the present District formed part of four sarkars: Khairabad, Bahraich, Oudh. and Lucknow, all situated in the Subah of Oudh. Khairabad was held for some time by the rebels of Oudh in 1567, but throughout the Mughal period and the rule of the Nawabs and kings of Oudh the District is seldom referred to by the nativo historians. Early in the 19th century it was governed by Hakim Mahdī Alī Khān, the capable minister of Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar. and some years later Sleeman noted that it was unusually quiet as far as the great landholders were concerned. At annexation

in 1856 Sītāpur was selected as the headquarters of one District, and Mallanpur as the headquarters of another, which lay between the Chaukā and Gogra.

Sītāpur figured prominently in the Mutiny of 1857. In that year three regiments of native infantry and a regiment of military police were quartered in Sītāpur cantonments. The troops rose in mutiny on the morning of the 3rd June, fired on their officers, many of whom were killed, as were also several military and civil officers with their wives and children in attempting to escape. Ultimately many of the fugitives succeeded in reaching Lucknow, while others obtained the protection of loyal zamīndārs. On the 13th April, 1858, Sir Hope Grant inflicted a severe defeat on the rebels near Biswān. Order was completely restored before the end of that year; the courts and offices were reopened, and since then nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the District.

Archmology. The District contains a number of ancient mounds which still await examination. A copper-plate grant of Gobind Chand of Kanauj was discovered in 1885, but few objects of interest have been obtained here. There are some Muhammadan buildings at BISWAN and KHAIRABAD, and Nimkhār is a famous place of pilgrimage.

The people. Sītāpur contains 9 towns and 2,302 villages. Population is rising steadily: 1872, 932,959; 1881, 958,251; 1891, 1,075,413; 1901, 1,175,473. There are 4 tahsīls, Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauli, and Misrikh, each named from the place at its head-quarters. The chief towns are the municipalities of Sitapur, the District headquarters, and Kiiafrabad. Statistics of the population in 1901 are given in the following table:—

Taheīl.	Area in square miles.	Towns, na Karaman Kara		Population,	Population per square mile,	Percentage of vari- stion in popula- tion between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Sītāpur Biswān Sidhaulī Misrikh District Total,	570 565 502 613 2,250	3 1 2 3	608 501 544 649 2,302	311,264 297,277 299,492 267,440 1,175,473	546 526 597 436	+ 6·4 + 8·5 + 10·1 + 9·1	10,302 6,124 5,727 7,238 29,391

About 85 per cent. of the total are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Musalmans. The District is thickly populated and the increase between 1891 and 1901 was remarkably large. Eastern Hindi is spoken by almost the entire population, Awadhi being the ordinary dialect.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Chamārs Castes (tanners and cultivators; 159,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and pations. cultivators; 130,000), Brāhmans, 114,000, Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 106,000), Kurmīs (agriculturists; 89,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 45,000), Muraos (market gardeners; 39,000), and Rājputs, 41,000. Among Musalmāns are found Julāhās (weavers; 39,000), Shaikhs, 21,000, Pathāns, 16,000, and Behnās (cotton-carders; 14,000). Agriculture supports 75 per cent. of the total population and general labour 5 per cent. Rājputs and Musalmāns are the chief landholders and own most of the District, which is largely included in estates of considerable size. Brāhmans, Kurmīs, Ahīrs, Chamārs, and Pāsīs are the chief cultivators.

There were 548 native Christians in 1901, of whom 525 were Christian Methodists. The American Methodist Mission was opened in 1864.

The District, though naturally very fertile, is still back-General ward compared with those of southern Oudh. Holdings are agricultural conlarge, rents are to a considerable extent paid in kind, and high ditions. caste cultivators, who do not labour with their own hands, are numerous. Along the Gumtī is found a tract of light soil which is inferior, but east of this the centre of the District is composed of a good loam, stiffening into clay in the hollows. The sandy soil produces bājra and barley, while in the richer loam sugarcane, wheat, and maize are grown. In the lowlands west of the Chaukā rice is largely grown, as the floods are usually not too severe to injure the crop. Between the Chaukā and the Gogra, however, the autumn crop is very precarious, and during the rains the gānjar is swept by violent torrents. In this tract even the spring cultivation is poor.

The land tenures are those commonly found in the Province Chief of Oudh. About 48 per cent. of the whole District is held by agricultural talukdārs; and sub-settlement-holders have only a small share in statistics and this. Single zamīndārs hold 11 per cent., and joint zamīndārs principal crops.

\mathbf{and}	$pattar{\imath}dar{a}rs$	\mathbf{the}	rest.	\mathbf{The}	main	agricultural	statistics	for
1903	-04 are sho	wn	below,	areas	being	in square mi	les:—	

	$Tahs\"il.$		Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Sītāpur	•••	•••	570	415	88	62
Biswān	•••	***	565	416	36	45
Sidhaulī	***	•••	502	362	98	51
Misrikh	•••	***	613	432	94	94
	Total	***	2,250	1,625	316	252

Wheat is the most important crop and covers 426 square miles or a quarter of the net cultivated area. Pulses (294), rice (250), gram (240), kodon and small millets (210), barley (208), and maize are also important. Of the non-food crops the chief are poppy (27), sugarcane (43), and oilseeds (41).

Improvements in agricultural practice.

There has been a very considerable increase in the area under cultivation during the last 40 years, amounting to about 35 per cent., and waste land is still being broken up, as new tenants are obtained. In addition to this the area bearing a double crop has trebled. Improvements in the style of agriculture and the introduction of better staples are noticeable, but are not proceeding very rapidly. In the autumn rice is taking the place of the inferior small millets; but the variety grown is that which ripens early, not the more valuable late rice. Wheat is being more largely cultivated than barley, and the area under tobacco, poppy, and garden crops is rising, but is still small. There is a steady demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and 3.1 lakhs were lent in 10 years ending 1900, out of which, however, 1.2 lakhs were advanced in 1896-97. The average loans in the next 4 years were Rs. 5,300 annually. An agricultural bank of some importance has been founded by the Khattrī talukdār of Muizz-ud-dīnpur.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep Although no particular breeds are distinguished, the cattle of the District are superior to those of southern Oudh. Animals of good quality are regularly imported and prevent deterioration, though the absence of care in mating is as marked here as elsewhere. The gānjar provides excellent pasture. Ponies are largely used as pack-animals, though they are of an inferior type. The District board maintained a stallion from 1894 to 1896, but the experiment was not a success. Sheep are comparatively scarce, while goats are kept in large numbers for milk, for penning on land, and for their hair.

In 1903-04, 316 square miles were irrigated, jhils and tanks Irrigasupplying 192 square miles, wells 113, and other sources 11. tion. Facilities for irrigation are lacking in the sandy tract adjoining the Gumti while irrigation is rarely required in the eastern lowlands. Even in the central loam tract permanent sources of water-supply are rare, and the District is thus badly protected in seasons of drought, as the jhīls, which are the most important source of supply, fail when they are needed. There has, however, been some increase in the number of wells, especially since the famine of 1896. Temporary wells can be made in most parts when necessary except in the sandy tract. The wells are worked to a large extent by hand labour, a number of men combining to draw water in a large leathern bucket. In the east, where the water level is higher, the lever is used. Irrigation from tanks is carried on by means of the swing basket. Small streams are used in a few places to supply water, their channels being dammed as required.

Kankar or calcareous limestone is found in block and in Minerals. nodular form. It is used for making lime and for metalling roads, and was formerly employed as a building stone.

Few manufactures are carried on, and these are chiefly con-Arts and fined to the preparation of articles in common use for the local Manufactures. market. Cotton cloth is woven in several places, and cotton-prints are also made. The District contains some fine specimens of wood-carving, and a little art pottery is made at Biswān.

Sītāpur exports grain, oilseeds, raw sugar, and opium, and Comimports piece-goods, yarn, metals, and salt. The export trade has expanded largely since the opening of the railway, and also received an impetus from the famine of 1896, when a surplus was available. The town of Sītāpur is the chief trading centre, and substantial bazars are springing up at other places on the railway. Towns at a distance from the line, especially those which are not situated on metalled roads, are declining in importance. Important fairs are held at Nimkhār and Khairābād.

Railways and Roads.

The Lucknow-Bareilly metre-gauge State Railway (worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway) passes through the centre of the District from south to north. A branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Burhwal in Bāra Bankī to Sītāpur has been projected. Communications are fairly good, especially in the upland area. In the gānjar the floods during the rains make boats the only means of communication. There are 576 miles of road, of which 134 are metalled. The latter are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 56 miles is met from local funds. Sītāpur is the centre of the principal routes which radiate to Lucknow, Shāhjahānpur, and other places. Avenues are maintained on 229 miles.

Famine.

Disastrous floods sometimes cause distress in the east of the District, but the defective means of irrigation render the greater part of it more subject to drought. The great famine of 1783-84 was long remembered; and in 1837, 1860, and 1869 scarcity was experienced. In 1877 the rains failed, and relief works were opened, while large numbers were fed in poorhouses. The excessive rainfall of 1894 caused much damage to the crops, and test relief works were opened early in 1895. In that year the rains ceased early, and in 1896 they failed to a still greater extent, and severe famine followed, which lasted till August 1897. Numerous relief works were opened, advances were made for the construction of wells, the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 3 lakhs, and Rs. 67,000 were ultimately remitted. Much of the distress was, however, due to the inrush of paupers from worse affected areas and the District recovered rapidly.

District staff. The Deputy Commissioner usually has a staff of 4 assistants, one of whom is a member of the Indian Civil Service, while the other three are Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A tahsīldār is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsīl, and there are two officers of the Opium department.

Civil Justice and Crime. Civil work is in the hands of two Munsiffs, a Subordinate Judge, and an Assistant Judge. The two Districts of Sītāpur and Kherī are included in the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Sītāpur. Crimes of violence are fairly common, and dacoities are not infrequent, though they are not usually of a professional type. Burglary and theft are, however, the commonest offences, and Pasis are responsible for a large share of the crime.

After the restoration of order in 1858 the District was Land formed in its present shape. No details have been preserved adminisof the first summary settlement in 1856, which set aside the rights tration. of the talukdars to a large extent. At the summary settlement which followed the Mutiny the talukdars were restored, and the demand fixed on the basis of the accounts under native rule was 9.4 lakhs. The first survey and regular settlement were carried out between 1862 and 1872 by various officers who employed different methods. The work was rendered difficult by the fact that in an unusually large area the rents were paid in kind and not in cash. Attempts were made to frame standard rates, but these failed at first in not making sufficient allowance for local variations, and considerable modifications were necessary. Where cash-rents were found, they were used to estimate the value of grain-rented land, and estimates of produce were also made. The result was an assessment of 13 lakhs. As in the rest of Oudh the Settlement Officer sat as a civil court to determine claims to rights in land, but the work was on the whole less than in the southern Districts. The next revision was carried out between 1893 and 1897. There was no resurvey or formal revision of records, and the cost was extremely small. Rents in kind were still prevalent, only about 40 per cent. of the area assessed being held on cash rents. The latter were also found in many cases to be insecure, having been frequently fixed at excessively high rates, while in other cases they were special rates for particular crops. The valuation of the grain-rented land was thus extremely difficult, but in some localities the record of the produce of this land was found to be fairly accurate, while the accounts of estates managed by the court of wards and those of some private landholders were also available. The result was an assessment of 15.4 lakhs, excluding villages liable to diluvion. This demand represented 46 per cent. of the assumed rental assets, and an incidence of R. 1.3 per acre varying from R. ·8 to R. 1·8 in different parganas. Collections on account

of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :--

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	•••	***	13,35,	13,00,	14,98,	16,06,
Total revenue	•••	•••	15,92,	17,25,	21,44,	23,69,

Local selfgovernment.

There are two municipalities, SITAPUR and KHAIRABAD. and 6 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs in the rest of the District are managed by the District board, which had an income of 1.3 lakhs in 1903-04, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year was 1.4 lakhs, including Rs. 60,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 101 subordinate officers, and 358 men distributed in 11 police-stations, besides 116 municipal and town police and 2.467 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 378 prisoners in 1903.

Education.

Sītāpur takes a low place in regard to the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom only 2.5 per cent. (4.6 males and 2 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools increased from 145 with 5,481 pupils in 1880-81 to 169 with 6,463 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 215 such schools with 9,009 pupils, of whom 401 were girls, besides 19 private schools with 232 pupils. About 1,300 students had advanced beyond the primary stage. Five schools are managed by Government and 188 by the District and municipal boards. Local funds were charged with Rs. 41,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 53,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 8,000.

Hospitals and dis-

There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodapensaries tion for 185 in-patients. In 1903, 103,000 cases were treated. including 2,571 of in-door patients, and 3,950 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 16,000, and was chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination.

About 78,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the very high proportion of 66 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(S. H. Butler, Settlement Report, 1899; H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1905.)

Sītāpur Tahsīl.—Headquarters tahsīl of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Pīrnagar, Khairābād, Rāmkot, Sītāpur, Lāharpur, and Hargām, and lying between 27° 19' and 27° 51' N. and 80° 32' and 81° 1' E., with an area of 570 square miles. Population increased from 291,190 in 1891 to 311,264 in 1901. There are 608 villages and 3 towns, Strapur, the District and tahsil headquarters, population 22,557, KHAIRABAD (13,774), and LAHARPUR (10,997). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,91,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 546 to the square mile, is above the District average. Sītāpur lies chiefly in the central upland portion of the District, but a strip on the north-east extends into the damper low-lying tract. The Sarāyān is the principal river and crosses the western part of the tahsīl, while its tributary, the Gond, rises in the centre. The lowlands are drained by the Kewānī and a small tributary called the Ghāgrā. Out of 415 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 88 were irrigated. Tanks and jhils supply four-sevenths of the irrigated area, and wells most of the remainder.

Biswān Tahsīl.—North-eastern tahsīl of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Biswan, Tambaur, and Kondri (North), and lying between 27° 22' and 27° 54' N. and 80° 50' and 81° 20' E., with an area of 565 square miles. Population increased from 271,894 in 1891 to 297,277 in 1901. There are 501 villages, but only one town, BISWAN, the tahsil headquarters, population 8,484. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,66,000 and for cesses Rs. 58,000. This tahsil supports 526 persons per square mile, or about the same as the District average. It is bounded on the east by the Gogra, which constantly overflows and shifts its channel, and on the north by the Dahawar, a branch of the SARDA. Another branch of the Sārdā, called the Chaukā, flows sluggishly across the centre of the tahsil. The eastern part of Biswan is thus situated in a damp alluvial tract, liable to severe floods; but in the south-west it also stretches up to the elevated area in the centre of the District. In 1903-04, 416 square miles were

cultivated, of which only 36 were irrigated. Swamps and tanks supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area.

Sidhaulī.—South-eastern tahsīl of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Bārī, Sadrpur, Kondrī (South), Mahmūdābād, and Manwān, and lying between 27° 6' and 27° 31' N. and 80° 46' and 81° 24' E., with an area of 502 square miles. Population increased from 269,122 in 1891 to 299,492 in 1901, the rate of increase being the highest in the District. There are 504 villages and two towns, Mahmud-ABAD, population 8,664, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,60,000 and for cesses Rs. 74,000. This tahsil supports 597 persons per square mile, and is the most thickly populated in the District. It extends from the Gumtī on the south-west to the Gogra on the east, and thus lies partly in the uplands and partly in the low alluvial tract bordering the latter river, which is also intersected by the Chaukā. In 1903-04. 362 square miles were cultivated, of which 98 were irrigated. Wells supply one-fifth of the irrigated area, and tanks and jhils most of the remainder.

Misrikh.—Western tahsil of Sitapur District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Aurangābād, Chandra, Koraunā, Gundlāmau, Machhrehta, Misrikh, and Maholī, and lying along the Gumti between 27° 12' and 27° 49' N. and 80° 18' and 80° 50' E., with an area of 613 square miles. The Kathnā traverses the north-west of the tahsīl, and the Sarāyān forms part of the eastern boundary. Population increased from 243,207 in 1891 to 267,440 in 1901. There are 649 villages and 3 towns, none of which has a population of 5,000. Misrikh, the tahsil headquarters, contains only 2,966 souls. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,88,000 and for cesses Rs. 66,000. In this tahsil the density of population is only 436 to the square mile, a figure much below the District average. Along the Gumtī is found a considerable area of light sandy soil, which is liable to fall out of cultivation in years of either excessive or deficient rainfall. The rest of the tahsil is composed chiefly of good loam. Out of 432 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 94 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Mahmūdābād Estate.—A large talukdāri estate in the Sītāpur, Bāra Bankī, Kherī, and Lucknow Districts, comprising an area of 397 square miles. The land revenue payable to Government amounts to 3-5 lakhs and cesses to Rs. 55,000, while the rent-roll is 8.5 lakhs. The talukdar traces his descent to a Shaikh, named Nasr-ullah, who was Kāzī of Baghdād, but came to India in the 12th century. His descendants for three generations held the office of Kāzī of Delhi, and about 1345 Kāzī Nusrat-ullah, also known as Shaikh Nathan, was sent by Muhammad bin Tughlak to reduce the Bhars in Bara Bankī. He was successful and received a large estate. Another member of the family, named Daud Khan, was a celebrated soldier who did good service against Himu, the general of the Suris. His son, Mahmūd Khān, was also a distinguished leader, and founded the town of Mahmūdābād. The family maintained its position throughout the Mughal period, and the estates were largely extended under the Oudh rulers. Nawāb Alī Khān received the title of Rājā from the king in 1850. A few years later he took a prominent part in the Mutiny, but submitted early in 1858. His successor, Muhammad Amīr Husan Khān, rendered important public services and was rewarded by the recognition of the title of Raja and the grant of a K.C.I.E. He was succeeded in May, 1903, by his son, Rājā Alī Muhammad Khān, a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. The chief town in the estate is MAHMUDABAD.

Biswān Town.—Headquarters of tahsīl of same name, District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 34′ N. and 80° 40′ E., at the termination of metalled roads from Sitāpur and Sidhaulī railway station. Population 8,484 (1901). The town is said to have been founded about 1350 by a fakīr named Biswā Nāth, from whom it was named. Some tombs of the early Muhammadan period are ascribed to followers of Saiyid Sālār. Biswān also contains a fine mosque built in the reign of Shāh Jahān, and a stately palace, sarai, mosque, and dargāh built by Shaikh Bārī towards the close of the 18th century. Besides the usual offices there is a dispensary. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,000. A large market is held twice a week and Biswān is celebrated for its tobacco, tāzias or tābūts, cotton-prints,

and printed pottery. Trade is declining, but may revive when the railway is constructed from Sītāpur to BURHWAL. There are two schools.

Khairābād.—Town in tahsīl and District Sītāpur. United Provinces, situated on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, in 27° 32' N. and 80° 46' E. Population 13,774 (1901). It was formerly a place of great importance, and is said to have been founded by one Khairā, a Pāsī, in the 11th century. It is. however, more probable that the name was given by Muhammadans to an older town on the same site, and it has been identified with Masachhatra, an ancient holy place. A governor was stationed here by the early kings of Delhi and under Akbar it was the capital of a sarkar. During the first half of the 19th century Khairābād was the headquarters of an Oudh nizāmat or District, and after annexation a Division took its name from the town, though the headquarters of the Commissioner were at Sītāpur. A number of temples and mosques are situated here, some of them dating from the reign of Akbar, but none is of much interest. Khairābād also contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a dispensary. It has been a municipality since 1869. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 9,100, chiefly raised from octroi, Rs. 5,300, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,300. Trade has suffered owing to the rise in importance of Sītāpur; but there is a daily market, and a small industry in cotton printing survives. A large fair is held in January. There are 5 schools including 2 for girls, with about 300 pupils, and two dispensaries.

Lāharpur.—Town in tahsīl and District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 42′ N. and 80° 55′ E., 17 miles northeast of Sītāpur. Population 10,997 (1901). It is said to have been founded by, and named after, Fīroz Shāh Tughlak in 1374, when on his way to the shrine of Saiyid Sālār at Bahraich. Some years afterwards, one Lahurī, a Pāsī, took possession of it, and changed its name to Lāharpur. The Pāsīs gave way in the 15th century to the Musalmāns, who were ousted about 1707 by the Gaur Rājputs. Lāharpur is famous as the birthplace of Rājā Todar Mal, Akbar's great finance minister and general. It is administered under Act XX of

1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,800. It contains a dispensary and two schools.

Mahmūdābād Town.—Town in tahsūl Sidhaulī, District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 18′ N. and 18° 8′ E., on a metalled road from Sidhaulī station on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 8,664 (1901). It was founded by an ancestor of the Rājā, who owns the Mahmudabad Estate, and contains a fine mansion, which is the family residence, and also a dispensary. A large market is held twice as week, and brass vessels are manufactured. There is a school with 58 pupils.

Sītāpur Town.-Munisipality, cantonment, and headquarters of the tahsil and District of the same name, United Provinces, situated in 27° 34' N, and 80° 40' E., on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, and on metalled roads from Lucknow and Shāhjahānpur. Population 22,557 (1901), of whom 3,603 reside in cantonments. At annexation in 1856 the town was a small place and its growth has been rapid. The town and station are prettily situated and well laid out. Besides the usual offices. it contains male and female hospitals, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Sītāpur has been a municipality since 1868. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 30,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 38,000, chiefly derived from octroi, Rs. 16,500, and rents and market dues, Rs. 13,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 53,000. This is the chief commercial centre in the District and has a large export trade in grain, the principal market being called Thompsonganj, after a former Deputy Commissioner. There are 5 schools attended by about 500 pupils. The cantonment is garrisoned by a portion of a British regiment. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure of cantonment funds were Rs. 12,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 14,000, and the expenditure Rs. 17,000.

Hardoī District.—Western District in the Lucknow Divi-Boundsion, United Provinces, lying between 26° 53′ and 27° 47′ N. aries, configura-and between 79° 41′ and 80° 49′ E., with an area of 2,331 tion, and square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Shāhjahānpur system. and Kherī Districts; on the east by the Gumtī, which separates it from Sītāpur; on the south by Lucknow and Unao; and on the

west by Cawnpore and Farrukhābād, the Ganges forming part of the boundary. Hardon is a level plain with only small and unimportant elevations and depressions. Along the Ganges in the south-west is found a strip of damp alluvial ground, while the rest of the District lies in the uplands, which contain sandy hillocks and ridges both on the east and west, and sink a little towards the centre. The chief tributary of the Ganges is the RAMGANGA, a large river with a very variable channel, which traverses the west of the District and is joined near its confluence with the Ganges by the Garra. Through the central depression flows the Sai, while the Gumtī forms the eastern boundary of the District, its banks being marked by rolling hills and undulating plains of sandy composition, and by small ravines. In the central depression are found many jhīls or swamps, the largest of which is the DAHAR LAKE near Sandi, and the same tract contains broad stretches of barren usar land.

Botany.

Hardoī still contains a fairly large area of jungle and uncultivated land, but the former is chiefly composed of dhāk (Butea frondosa), and the only vegetation on the sand-hills is a tall grass, whose large waving white plumes form a graceful feature in the landscape. Fig trees, especially the banyan, and bamboos are numerous; but groves of mangoes are not so common as in the neighbouring Districts, though their area is increasing.

Geology.

The District exposes nothing but alluvium, in which kankar or calcareous limestone is found. The ūsar or barren land is often covered with saline efficiencescences.

Fanna

Wolves are found near the Gumtī and nīlgai (Portax pictus) haunt a few jungles. The antelope is still common in most parts. Jackals and hares are very abundant. The District is rich in wildfowl, and fish are caught in all the larger rivers and tanks.

Climate and temperature. The District is generally healthy and its climate is cooler and drier than that of the greater part of the Province of Oudh to which it belongs. The average mean monthly temperature ranges from about 59° in January to 95° in June, while the maximum seldom rises above 105° in the shade.

Rainfall.

Rain is equally distributed in all parts and the average fall for the District is about 32 inches. Large variations from year

to year are, however, common. Thus in 1867 the fall amounted to 67 inches, while in 1896 only 17 inches were received.

The early traditions of this District are connected both History. with the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyana. During the Buddhist and early Hindu period its history is a blank. According to popular legend the Rajputs and early Muhammadan settlers found the District inhabited by Thatheras. It is, however, probable that these were not brass and copper workers, who are now called by this name, but that the word has been altered by the etymology of the people. A general in the army of Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have raided the District in 1019, after the fall of Kanauj, and still more traditions are current about the passage of Saiyid Sālār a few years later. Muhammadan rule did not, however, commence till the reign of Altamsh, when the whole District was acquired. In the 15th century Hardoī passed into the new kingdom of Jaunpur, and owing to its situation near the fords leading to the great city of Kanauj it formed the scene of many sanguinary battles during the next 150 years. It was here that the Sharki kings of Jaunpur mustered their forces and bade defiance to the Lodi sovereigns of Delhi. After their defeat at Pānīpat in 1526 the Afghān nobles still held Kanauj and the country north-east of the Ganges. Bābar and his son and successor, Humāyūn, drove out the Afghans for a time; but when Humayun had suffered defeat at Chaunsa in 1539, his own brother turned against him and seized Bilgram. In the following year Sher Shah marched through the District and encamped opposite Kanauj, which was occupied by Humayun. The emperor crossed the river, but his defeat entailed the downfall of Mughal rule for the time. The Afghans were finally subdued early in the reign of Akbar, who included the District in the sarkars of KHAIRABAD and Lucknow, and little is known of it till the break up of the Mughal empire. The District was part of the territory of the Nawabs of Oudh, and from its position was the border-land between Shujaud-daula and the Robillas. From 1773 a brigade of British troops was stationed close to Bilgram for a few years, till its transfer to Cawnpore. In later times Hardoi was one of the most lawless tracts in the whole of Oudh, and Sleeman described the talukdārs in 1849 as openly defiant of the king's officers.

At annexation in 1856 a District was formed with headquarters at Mallanwan.

A year later the Mutiny broke out and the District was plunged into anarchy. A column of 400 native soldiers despatched from Lucknow crossed the District and broke into rebellion early in June, when the Ganges was reached. The troops at Mallānwān also mutinied and seized the treasury, but the District officials escaped to Lucknow. All the talukdārs, with the exception of the Rājā of Katiyārī, and the people generally joined in the rebellion and sent levies to Lucknow. In April, 1858, after the fall of the capital, General Walpole marched through the District, fighting two engagements; but it was not till near the close of the year that the rebels were finally reduced. The headquarters of the District were then moved to Hardoī.

Archæology. Many ancient mounds, which are locally ascribed to the Thatheras, may contain relics of the Buddhist and early Hindu periods, but they still await exploration. The chief Muhammadan remains are at BILGRAM, MALLANWAN, PIHANI, and SANDI.

The people. The District contains 10 towns and 1,888 villages. Population increased between 1869 and 1891, and decreased slightly in the next decade: 1869, 931,377; 1881, 987,630; 1891, 1,113,211; 1901, 1,092,834. There are four tahsils, Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram, and Sandila, each named from the place where its headquarters are situated. The chief towns are the municipalities of Shahabad, Sandila, and Hardoi, the District headquarters, and the notified areas of Sandi and Pihani.

The following table gives the principal statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.		miles.	Numbe	or of—		square	of vari- population 1891 and	persons ad and
		Area in square n	Towns.	Villages,	Population.	Population per mile,	Percentage of ation in popul between 1891.	Number of peable to read
Hardoī Shāhābād Bilgrām Sandīla	•••	635 542 596 558	2 3 4 1	470 518 485 415	282,158 250,533 293,948 266,195	462 493	-8·5 +1·0 +4·1 -4·2	5,115 4,729 5,302 4,835
District Total	***	2,331	10	1,888	1,092,834	469	-1.8	19,981

About 89 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 11 per cent. Musalmans. The density of population is low for Oudh. Between 1891 and 1901 large areas of the District suffered from floods and later from drought. Western Hindi is spoken by the entire population, the Kanaujiā dialect being the commonest.

The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamārs (tanners and Castes and occultivators; 171,000), Brāhmans, 115,000, Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and occupations. and cultivators; 89,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 80,000), Thākurs or Rājputs, 78,000, Kāchhīs (market-gardeners; 45,000), and Gadariās (shepherds; 41,000). The Arakhs, who are akin to the Pāsīs and number 24,000, are not found elsewhere in such large numbers. Among Muhammadans are found Pathāns, 19,000, Shaikhs, 15,000, and Julāhās (weavers; 13,000). Agriculture supports 74 per cent. of the total population and general labour nearly 6 per cent. Rājputs own nearly two-thirds of the District.

In 1901 there were 485 native Christians, of whom 437 were Christian Methodists. The American Methodist Mission commenced work Missions. in 1869 and has 6 churches, 33 day-schools, a training school, and an orphanage.

Hardoī is liable to considerable fluctuations in prosperity General owing to poverty of soil in some parts, liability to floods agriculin others, and a deficiency of irrigation. A tract of high conditions. sandy bhūr lies along the eastern border near the Gumtī in which cultivation is much scattered, and the best crops can only be grown near village sites. The central tract is more fertile, but even this is interrupted by barren stretches of usar and by swamps, while bhūr reappears along the Sai. West of the central area of loam and clay rises a considerable ridge of sandy soil, which broadens out into a wide tract near the north. Throughout the District the bhūr is precarious, as it suffers both from drought and from floods, and to produce good crops requires a particular distribution of the rainfall. The inferior character of much of the soil is clearly shown by the large area producing barley, bajra and gram. In the Ganges valley and to a smaller extent in the valleys of the other rivers an area of rich alluvial soil is found which is, however, liable to floods.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The tenures of Hardoī are those common to the Province of Oudh. *Tulukdārs* own about 24 per cent. of the total area, about 5 per cent. being sub-settled. More than half the District is held in *pattīdāri* tenure. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles:—

Tahsīl.			Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Hardoï	***	***	635	432	143	110
Shāhābād*	***	***	542	365	69	106
Bilgrām		•••	596	402	92	81
Sandīla	***	•••	558	338	116	86
	Total	•••	2,331	1,537	- 420	383

* Figures for 1901-02.

Wheat is the crop most largely grown and covered 470 square miles or 31 per cent. of the total area. The remaining food crops of importance are, barley (273), bājra (230), gram (195), arhar (153), and pulses (114), while jowār, rice, and maize are grown to a smaller extent. Poppy is the chief non-food crop and covered 32 square miles. Sugarcane and cotton are not much cultivated.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The area under the plough is increasing, but is liable to great fluctuations owing to vicissitudes of season. It amounted to 1.320 square miles in 1864, and rose to an average of 1,448 square miles in the four good years 1886-90, but full to 1,415 in 1894. In 1903-04 it had risen to 1,537 square miles. An enormous increase has taken place in the area bearing two crops in a year, which also varies considerably. The increase is attended by a distinct improvement in the staples, especially since the famine of 1896-97. Thus the area under wheat, maize, sugarcane, poppy and garden produce is gaining at the expense of inferior crops. A special officer of the Irrigation department has recently been posted to Hardoï, to enquire into the possibility of improving the drainage of the District. Large advances have been made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, amounting in 10 years ending 1901 to 5.5 lakhs of which 2.3 lakhs were lent in 1896-97. In the next 4 years

the average loans only amounted to Rs. 2,400. A few small co-operative credit societies have been opened and two or three are flourishing.

The cattle are rather better than those of southern Oudh, Cattle, but the area available for grazing is decreasing. The Bāngar and sheep, breed has some reputation for hardiness and activity. Ponies are unusually plentiful, but are of a poor stamp and are chiefly used as pack-animals. A stallion has been kept in the District since 1893, and another was tried for some years, but horse-breeding has not become popular. Sheep and goats are very largely reared, the former for wool and the latter for their flesh, milk, and manure.

Only 420 square miles were irrigated in 1903-04, a small Irrigaproportion. Wells supplied 203 square miles, tanks or jhils 191, tion. and other sources 26. The sandy bhūr is not suitable for the construction of wells, but they can be made elsewhere, and large numbers of temporary wells are dug annually. During the recent famine about 20,000 such wells were made in a few weeks with the help of loans advanced by Government. Water is usually raised from wells in a leathern bucket by oxen, but the buckets are also worked by relays of men. Where the water is near the surface the dhenkli or lever is used, and irrigation from banks or ihils is effected by the swing basket. The small streams are used for irrigation to a larger extent than elsewhere in Oudh, but the Sai is the only considerable river from which a supply is obtained. A scheme has frequently been discussed to construct a canal from the Sarda, but the project has been abandoned. Part of the cutting made by the kings of Oudh early in the 19th century to connect the Ganges and Gumti is still visible in the south-west of the District, but has never been used for irrigation.

Kankar or nodular limestone is found in most parts of the Minerals. District and is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Saltpetre is extracted from saline efflorescences at several places, the largest factories being at Hardoi.

The manufactures of the District are not important. Cotton Arts and cloth is woven in a few towns and villages, but there is little Manufactures. demand for the finer products of the loom which once had some reputation. The curtains and table-cloths made at Sandila are,

however, of artistic merit. Blankets, sacking, rope, string, and nets are also turned out. Vessels of brass and bell-metal are made at Mallānwān, and silver rings at Gopāmau. Carpentry is of some importance at Hardoī, and a little wood-carving is produced in several places.

Commerce. Hardoī exports grain, raw sugar, tobacco, hides, cattle, and saltpetre, and imports piece-goods, metals, salt, cotton, and refined sugar. Grain is exported to Calcutta and Bombay, and sugar to Central India. A good deal of sugar and even sugarcane is sent from the north of the District to the Rosa factory near Shāhjahānpur. Hardoī town is the chief mart, while Sandīla, Mādhoganj, and Sāndī are increasing in importance. Several of the old trade centres have suffered from the changes made in trade routes by the alignment of the railway.

Railways and Roads. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the District from south-east to north-west. A branch from Bālāmau leads to Rūdāmau and Mādhoganj, and the construction of other branches is contemplated. The improvement of roads was long delayed in Hardoī; but the District now contains 634 miles of roads, of which 92 are metalled. The latter are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 4 miles is charged to local funds. Avenues are maintained on 179 miles. The chief metalled roads are feeders to the railway. Shāhābād, Sāndī, and Mallānwān lie on the old road from Delhi to Benares north of the Ganges.

Famine.

From the physical characteristics of its soil the District is liable to suffer considerably from irregularities in the rainfall. Between 1868 and 1874 alternate floods and droughts had so affected the agricultural prosperity that the settlement was revised. The failure of the rains in 1877 caused general distress, especially among the labouring classes, and small relief works were opened in January, 1878. In 1893 and 1894 much damage was done by excessive rain, which threw large areas out of cultivation. The following year was marked by an uneven and scanty distribution of the monsoon, and there was acute distress as early as November, 1895. Test works were opened early in 1896, and famine conditions were established by June. The rains failed and the District experienced the worst famine recorded there. By May, 1897, more than 113,000 persons were

employed on relief works. The revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 8.7 lakhs, and 5.8 lakhs were subsequently remitted. Since the famine the District has recovered rapidly, and in 1901 it was noted that unskilled labour could only be obtained with difficulty.

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by a member District of the Indian Civil Service (when available) and by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. Two officers of the Opium department are stationed in the District, and a tahsīldār is in charge of each tahsīl.

Civil work is disposed of by two Munsiffs and Subordi-Civil Justice nate Judge subordinate to the Judge of Hardoī, who is also and Civil and Sessions Judge for the District of Unao. Hardoī is not Crime. remarkable for any particular form of crime, though murders were formerly unusually frequent. Dacoity of a professional type is prevalent at intervals. Wandering tribes, especially Habūrās, are responsible for many offences against property, and the District is the home of about 100 families of Barwārs, who commit their depredations at a distance.

Under the Oudh Government the revenue demand of the Land Re-District was 146 lakhs, and this was taken as the basis of administhe summary settlement made at annexation in 1856. After the tration. Mutiny a second summary settlement was made, the demand amounting to 10.2 lakhs with cesses. A survey and regular settlement followed between 1860 and 1871, and involved the determination of a vast number of suits for rights in land. assessment was partly based on estimates of the agricultural produce, and partly on assumed rent-rates derived from personal inquiries. The revenue so fixed amounted to 14:3 lakhs, but before the settlement had been confirmed a series of bad years occurred, and a revision took place in 1874 by which the demand was reduced to 13.3 lakhs. The next settlement was made between 1892 and 1896, and was primarily based on the recorded rents. The proposed demand was 16·1 lakhs; but owing to the succession of bad seasons during and after the assessment it was decided to make a complete revision, which accordingly took place between 1900 and 1902, and the demand was reduced by Rs. 48,000. The revenue in 1903-04 amounted to 15.8 lakhs, with an incidence of R. 1 per acre, varying from R. 7 to R. 1.5

in different parganas. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

			1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	***	400	13,29,	13,49,	14,83,	15,81,
Total revenue	•••	144	16,37,	18,03,	20,30,	22,63,

Local self-govornment. Three towns are administered as municipalities and two as notified areas, while four more are under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of Rs. 90,000, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year amounted to 1.2 lakhs, and included Rs. 56,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 95 subordinate officers, and 336 constables, distributed in 13 police-stations, and there are also 183 municipal and town police and 2,370 rural police. The District jail contained a daily average of 321 inmates in 1903.

Educa-

Few Districts in the United Provinces are so backward as Hardoī in regard to education. In 1901 only 1.8 per cent. of the population (3.3 males and 1 females) could read and write. The number of public schools fell from 153 in 1880-81 to 138 in 1900-01, but the number of scholars increased from 5,108 to 5,886. In 1903-04 there were 160 such schools with 7,376 pupils, of whom 253 were girls, besides 106 private schools with 1,551 pupils. Only 1,879 of the total number of scholars were studying in advanced classes. Four schools were under the management of Government and 159 under that of the District or municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 45,000, local funds were charged with Rs. 36,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 7,000.

Mospitals and dispensaries, There are 7 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 84 in-patients. In 1903, 52,000 cases were treated, including 853 of in-door patients, and 2,297 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 10,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 51,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-Vaccinated, representing the high proportion of 46 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1904.)

Hardoī Tahsīl.—Headquarters tahsīl of Hardoī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Bangar, Gopamau, Sarah (South), Bāwau, and Barwan, and lying between 27° 9' and 27° 39' N. and 79° 50' and 80° 28' E., with an area of 635 square miles. Population fell from 306,071 in 1891 to 282.158 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the highest in the District. There are 470 villages and two towns, HARDOI, the District and tahsīl headquarters, population 12,174, and GOPAMAU (5,656) The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,99,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 444 to the square mile, is below the District average. This tahsīl is bounded on the east by the Gumtī. It is also crossed by the Sai, and the western portion extends beyond the Garra. The talsil therefore includes a great variety of soil, ranging from the sandy bhūr near the Gumtī across the central uplands to the alluvial soil near the Rāmgangā. Out of 432 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 143 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Shāhābād Tahsīl.—Northern tahsīl of Hardoī District; United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Alamnagar, Shāhābād, Sarah (North), Pandarwa, Saromannagar, Pachhohā. Pālī. and Mansurnagar, and lying between 27° 25' and 27° 47' N. and 79° 41' and 80° 19' E., with an area of 542 square miles. Population increased from 248,034 in 1891 to 250,533 in 1901. There are 518 villages and 3 towns, SHAHABAD, the tahsil headquarters. population 20,036, and PIHANI (7,616) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,31,000 and for cesses Rs. 53,000. The density of population, 462 to the square mile, is almost equal to the District average. Shāhābād is a poor tahsil, containing large areas of sandy soil. It lies between the Sendhā, a tributary of the Rāmgangā, on the west, and the Gumtī on the east, and is also crossed by the Garra and its tributary. the Sukhetā, and by the Sai. Out of 365 square miles cultivated in 1901-02, 69 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks and small streams the remainder,

Bilgram Tahsil.—South-western tahsil of Hardoi District. United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Bilgram, Sandi, Katiyārī, Mallānwān, and Kachhandau, and lying between 26° 56' and 27° 27' N. and 79° 41' and 80° 18' E., with an area of 596 square miles. Population increased from 281,747 in 1891 to 293,948 in 1901. There are 485 villages and 4 towns. BIL-GRAM, the tahsil headquarters, population 11,190, Mallanwan (11,158), SANDI (9,072), and Mādhogani (3,594). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 70,000. The density of population, 493 to the square mile, is the highest in the District, and this is the only tahsil of Hardoi which showed an appreciable increase between 1891 and 1901. On the south-west Bilgram is bounded by the Ganges, which is joined by the Rāmgangā, the Garrā meeting the latter river close to the confluence. A large portion of the west and south-west of the tahsīl thus lies in the alluvial lowlands. In 1903-04, 402 square miles were cultivated, of which 92 were irrigated. Wells . supply nearly three-quarters of the irrigated area and tanks and small streams the remainder.

Sandīla Tahsīl.—South-eastern tahsīl of Hardoī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Sandīla, Kalyānmal, Gundwa, and Balamau, and lying between 26° 53' and 27' 21° N. and 80° 16' and 80° 49' E., with an area of 558 square miles. Population fell from 277,359 in 1891 to 266,195 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the largest in the District. There are 415 villages and only one town, Sandila, the tahsil headquarters, population 16,843. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,28,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 477 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. Sandīla lies between the Gumtī on the north-east and the Sai on the south-west. Near the rivers inferior sandy trasts are found, the banks of the Gumtī being especially poor. Out of 338 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 116 were irrigated. Wells and tanks are almost equally important as a source of supply, and the liability of the latter to fail in dry seasons renders the tract very insecure.

Bilgrām Town.—Headquarters of tahsil of same name, Hardoī District, United Provinces, situated in 27° 11′ N. and 80° 2′ E., at the termination of a metalled road from

Hardof. Population, 11,190 (1901). Tradition states that this place was held by the Thatheras. These were expelled by the Raikwārs under Rājā Srī Rām, who founded a town which he named after himself, Srīnagar. The Raikwārs in their turn were ousted by the Muhammadans about 1217. A Muhammadan saint, whose tomb is the oldest in the place, is said to have slain a demon, named Bil, by his enchantments, and the name of the town was changed to Bilgram. The Hindus have a similar tradition, in which the exploit is attributed to Bal Ram, brother of Krishna. The place is built on and around a lofty bluff, and in the older part of it many fragments of carved stone basreliefs, pillars, and capitals of old Hindu columns are found. Numerous mosques and dargāhs adorn Bilgrām, some of them dating from the 13th century. Bilgram is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,600. Its trade has declined, but there is still some traffic with Hardoī and Mādhoganj, and cloth, glazed pottery, carved doors and lintels, shoes, and brass-ware are produced. The town contains a dispensary, munsiffi, a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and 2 schools with 158 pupils. It has produced a number of Muhammadans who have attained distinction as officials or as literary men.

Gopāmau.—Town in tahsīl and District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated near the Gumtī, in 27° 32′ N. and 80° 18′ E. Population 5,656 (1901). According to tradition it was founded in the 11th century by an Ahban chief, named Rājā Gopī, who drove out the Thatherās from what was then a mere clearing in the forest. The Muhammadan invasion is said to date from the invasion of Oudh by Saiyid Sālār, but the first authentic occupation was in the 13th century. The town flourished under native rule and sent out numbers of distinguished soldiers and men of letters, who returned to adorn their native place with mosques, wells, and large buildings. It is now a place of small importance and has little trade, but silver thumb-rings made locally, in which small mirrors are set, have some artistic merit. A school contains 112 pupils.

Hardoī Town.—Headquarters of District and tahsīl of same name, United Provinces, situated on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 27° 23′ N. and 80° 7′ E. Population 12,174

80 PIHANI.

(1901). The native town consists of two parts; old Hardoi, a village standing on an ancient mound, and the new town which has sprung up since the headquarters of the District were moved here after the Mutiny. The public buildings include, besides the usual courts, male and female dispensaries, and a fine hall containing the municipal and District board offices, a public library and club. The American Methodist Mission has its headquarters at Hardoi and supports an orphanage. Hardoi has been a municipality since 1871. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 14,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 20,000, chiefly from a tax on professions and trades. Rs. 7,000, and from rents and market dues, Rs. 7,000, while the expenditure was Rs. 24,000. Hardoi is the chief centre of the export trade in grain, and it is also celebrated for woodwork. Two large saltpetre factories have an annual output valued at about half a lakh. There are 4 schools for boys and 2 for girls with 450 pupils.

Mallānwān.—Town in tahsīl Bilgrām, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in 27° 3′ N. and 80° 9′ E., on the old native route from Delhi to Benares, north of the Ganges. Population 11,158 (1901). The Shaikhs who inhabit the place claim to have come with Saiyid Sālār, and it was of some importance under native rule. In 1773 a force of the Company's troops was cantoned between Mallānwān and Bilgrām, but was removed soon after to Cawnpore. At annexation in 1856 Mallānwān was selected as the headquarters of a District; but after the Mutiny the District offices were removed to Hardoī. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 2,700. There is a considerable manufacture of vessels of brass and bell-metal. A school contains 216 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch in the town.

Pihānī.—Notified area in tahsīl Shāhābād, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in 27° 37′ N. and 80° 12′ E., 16 miles north of Hardoī. Population 7,616 (1901). The Hindus trace the foundation of the town to a settlement of Brāhmans, while the Musalmāns claim that it was founded by Saiyid Abdul Ghafūr, Kāzī of Kanauj, who remained faithful to Humāyūn after his defeat by Sher Shāh. Several of his descendants

attained high rank, while his nephew became chief mufti under Akbar, with the title of Sadr Jahān. His tomb and mosque are the chief adornments of the town. Pihānī was administered as a municipality from 1877 to 1904, when it was constituted a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 4,000. In 1903-04 the income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. Pihānī was formerly noted for the manufacture of sword-blades of the finest temper, and of woven turbans, but both of these arts have declined. There are 3 schools, including one for girls, attended in all by 250 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

Sāndī.—Notified area in tahsīl Bilgrām, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in 27° 18' N. and 79° 58' E., at the termination of a metalled road from Hardoī. Population 9,072 (1901). The name is said to be derived from that of Rājā Santān, a Somavansi of Jhūsī, who expelled the Thatherās and founded a fort. Sāndī was subsequently acquired by Saiyids, who held it for many years. It is surrounded by fine groves of mangoes, and north-east lies the great Dahar Lake. Sāndī was a municipality from 1877 to 1904, when it was converted into a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 4,200, and in 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 9,000. There is an important market, and the town produces blankets and small cotton carpets and cloth. Two schools contain 200 pupils, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission is maintained here.

Sandīla Town.—Municipality and headquarters of talsīl of same name, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in 27° 4′ N. and 80° 30′ E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 16,843 (1901). The town is said to have been founded by Arakhs, who were expelled towards the end of the 14th century by the Musalmāns. It was visited by Fīroz Shāh Tughlak, who built a mosque, now in ruins. Other mosques are of later date, and a remarkable building called the bāra khambha or 12 pillars, which contains a tomb, was erected in Akbar's reign. Sandīla possesses male and female hospitals and a town-hall, besides the usual offices. It has been administered as a municipality since 1868, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income

was Rs. 12,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 8,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 14,000. A market is held twice a week, and there is a large export trade in firewood sent to Lucknow. The town also exports $p\bar{a}n$, $gh\bar{\imath}$, and sweetmeats. Manufactures include art pottery, cotton curtains, and table-cloths which bear artistic designs in large checks. Three schools for boys and two for girls contain 430 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

Shāhābād Town.—Municipality and headquarters of tahsīl of same name, District Hardoi, United Provinces, situated in 27° 38' N. and 79° 57' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 20,036 (1901). The town was founded in 1677 by Nawāb Diler Khān, an Afghān officer of Shāh Jahān, who was sent to suppress a rising in Shahjahanpur. Diler Khan built a large palace called the Barī Deorhī, and filled the town with his kinsmen and troops. Shāhābād rose to considerable importance during Mughal rule but declined under the Nawabs of Oudh. It was still a considerable town when visited by Tieffenthaler in 1770, but Tennant found it an expanse of ruins in 1799. 1824 Bishop Heber described it as a considerable town or almost city with the remains of fortifications and many large houses. The inhabitants have obtained some notoriety for the ill-feeling which exists between Hindus and Musalmans, and serious riots took place in 1850 and 1868. Nothing is left of the Bari Deorhi but two fine gateways, and Diler Khān's tomb is also in ruins. The fine Jama Masjid erected by the same noble is still used. Shāhābād contains the usual tahsīlī offices and also a munsiffi, a dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been administered as a municipality since 1872, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 17,000, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and professions and trades, and from rents and market dues, while the expenditure was also Rs. 17,000. A daily market is held, and grain and sugar are exported. The town is also noted for the vegetables and fruit produced in the neighbourhood. Fine cloth used to be woven here, but the manufacture is extinct. Three schools for boys and one for girls contain 400 pupils.

Kheri District (Khīrī).—Northern District in the Lucknow Bound-Division, United Provinces, lying between 27° 41' and 28° 42' figura-N. and between 80° 2' and 81° 19' E., with an area of 2,963 tion, and river syssquare miles. In shape it is roughly triangular, the flattened apex tem. pointing north: The District is bounded on the north by the river Mohan separating it from Nepāl; on the east by the KAURI-ALA river separating it from Bahraich; on the south by Sītāpur and Hardoī Districts; and on the west by Pīlībhīt and Shāhjahanpur: An old bed of the Sarda or Chauka, called the Ul, , which again joins that river, divides Kherī into two portions. The arcallying north-east of the Ul is a wild tract of country, which practically forms a vast river-bed in which the Sarda has worn several channels. The widely scattered village sites are perched on the highest ground available, and in the north are large areas of forests. During the rains the old channels fill with water, and the courses of the rivers vary from year to year. The greatest volume of water is carried by the Sarda or Chauka, which divides into two branches on the southern border. One of these, called the Dahawar, forms, for a short distance, the boundary between Kherī and Sītāpur, and flows into the Kauriāla. North of the Sarda lies an old bed called the Sarjū or Suheli, which also discharges into the Kauriāla and receives many small tributaries from the north. The portion of the District lying south-west of the Ul is drier and more stable, but is also traversed by a number of streams of which the most important are the Sarayan, Kathna. and Gumtī, while the Sukhetā flows along the south-west border. The District is studded with many lakes which, in the north-east take the form of deep pools marking the beds of old channels of the rivers, while in the south-west they are large shallow swamps or sheets of water, drying up in the hot weather.

Kheri contains the luxuriant vegetation found in the damp Botany. submontane tract. Besides the forests which chiefly produce sāl and will be described separately, groves of mangoes are fairly common, and there are a few areas of dhak (Butea frondosa) and other scrub jungle.

The District exposes nothing but alluvium, and kankar Geology: or nodular limestone is the only stony formation.

The large forest area gives shelter to many varieties of wild Fauna. animals. Tigers, bear, and wolf are not rare, while leopard.

wild-dog, hyæna, jungle-cat, and jackal are more common. Five species of deer are found, the swamp deer being the commonest, and a fair number of antelope, and great quantities of nilgai and pig occur. Game birds are found in abundance. Fish are plentiful, and mahseer are caught in all the large rivers.

Climate and temperature.

South-west of the Ul the country is generally healthy. The strip of jungle along the Kathnā is still unhealthy, but is gradually being reclaimed. North-east of the Ul, and especially beyond the Chaukā, the climate is exceedingly damp and feverish. Kherī is comparatively cool, and enjoys a mean annual temperature of about 79°.

Rainfall.

The rainfall is high, and the average amounts to 46°, the south-west receiving less than the north-east. Variations from year to year are considerable, and the rainfall has fluctuated from 70 inches to 24.

History and archmology.

Traditions point to the inclusion of this tract in the realm of the lunar race of Hastinapur, and several places are connected with episodes in the Mahābhārata. The early history is, however, entirely unknown. The northern part was held by Raiputs in the 10th century, and tradition relates that they dispossessed the Pasis and other aboriginal tribes. Musalman rule spread slowly to this remote and inhospitable tract, and it was probably not before the 14th century that a chain of forts was constructed along the northern frontier to prevent the incursions of marauders from Nepāl. Under Akbar the District formed part of the sarkar of Khairabad in the Sūbah of Oudh. The later history is merely that of the rise and decline of individual families and is of purely local importance. When ROHIL-KHAND was ceded to the British in 1801 part of this District was included in the cession, but it was restored to Oudh after the Nepalese war in 1814-16. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the west of the present area was formed into a District called Muhamdi and the east into Mallanpur, which also included part of Sītāpur. A year later Muhamdi became one of the chief centres of disaffection in northern Oudh. The refugees from Shāhjahānpur reached Muhamdi on June 2nd and two days later that place was abandoned, but the whole party, with few exceptions, was shot down on the way to Sītāpur, and the survivors died or were murdered later at Lucknow. The British officials at Mallanpur, with a few who had escaped from Sītāpur, escaped to Nepāl, where most of them died. No real attempt to recover the District was made till October, 1858, but peace was restored before the end of the year. The headquarters of the single District then formed were moved to Lakhīmpur shortly afterwards.

Many villages contain ancient mounds in which fragments of sculpture have been found, Balmiār-Barkhār and Khairīgarh being the most remarkable. A stone horse found near Khairīgarh bears an inscription of Samudra Gupta, King of Magadha, dated in the 4th century A.D. Gola contains a celebrated temple.

There are 5 towns and 1,659 villages. Population is increasing steadily: 1869, 738,089; 1881, 831,922; 1891, 903,615;
1901, 905,138. The District is divided into 3 tahsils, Muhamdi,
Nighasan, and Lakhimpur, each named after the place at which
its headquarters are situated. The municipality of Lakhimpur,
the notified area of Muhamdi, and the town of Gola are the
chief places of importance. The main statistics of population
in 1901 are shown below:—

		Number of—		,	quare	e of varia- population 1891 and	persons read and	
Tahsīl.		Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Population,	Population per square mile,	Percentage of tion in popul between 1891 1901.	1 44
Muhamdī Nighāsan Lakhīm pur	***	651 1,237 1,075	1 2 2	607 386 666	257,989 281,123 366,026	396 227 840	2 +-6 +-1	5,296 3,609 7, 826
District Total	•••	2,963	5	,1,659	905,138	805	+ 1	16,281

About 86 per cent. of the total population are Hindus and nearly 14 per cent. Musalmans. Between 1891 and 1901 the District suffered both from floods and from droughts, and the rate of increase was thus smaller than in previous decades. The density of population is the lowest in Oudh. Eastern Hindī is the language principally spoken.

Kherī is remarkable for the small proportion of high caste Castes Hindus found in it. Brāhmans only number 65,000 and Rājputs and occurations. 30,000. The most numerous castes are Chamārs (tanners and

cultivators: 104,000), Kurmis (agriculturists; 82,000), Pasis (toddy-drawers and cultivators; 69,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 60,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 44,000), and Muraos (market-gardeners; 34,000). Among Musalmans are found Julāhās (weavers; 20,000), Pathāns, 16,000, Rājputs, 12,000. Shaikhs, 11,000, and Behnās (cotton-carders; 11,000). Banjārās of this District number 6,800 and are only found in the submontane tracts. They are largely carriers of grain. Kurmīs, Brāhmans, Rājputs, Muraos, Chamārs, and Pāsīs are the principal cultivators. Agriculture supports as many as 77 per cent. of the total population.

Christian Missions.

Out of 417 native Christians in 1901, 337 were Methodists. The American Methodist Mission was opened in 1862 and has a number of branches in the District.

'General agricultural conditions.

Kherī is divided by its rivers into four tracts of varying conditions. The south-west corner lying between the Sukhetā and the Gumti consists of fertile loam, which turns to sand along the Gumtī. Between the Gumtī and the Kathnā lies a high sandy tract called the Parehar, in which cultivation is extremely precarious, but which is celebrated as a breeding ground for cattle. The richest part of the District is included between the Kathnā and the Ul, where the soil is a rich loam. Beyond the Ul, cultiva-The floods of the Kauriāla usually tion shifts over wide tracts. deposit coarse, unfertile sand, while the Sarda and Dahawar bring down finer silt in which rice can be grown.

Chief agriculprincipal crops.

The District is held on the tenures commonly found in agricultural stat the Province of OUDH. Of the total area, 71 per cent. is held by tistics and talukdars, but only a very small area is sub-settled. of the rest of the District is included in zamindāri mahāls. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles:-

Tahsīl.			Total,	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Muhamdī Nīghāsan Lakhīm pur	Total	***	651 1,287 1,075 2,968	406 439 529 1,874	99 1 76	161 297 215 673

Wheat is the crop most largely grown and it covered 343 square miles or 25 per cent. of the net area cropped. Rice (230), maize (208), barley (157), gram (151), kodon (148), and pulses (138) are also important. Sugarcane (49) and oilseeds (50) are the chief non-food crops.

The District was very backward at the time of the first Improveregular settlement, and in 30 years the cultivated area had agriculincreased by 18 per cent. A series of bad years from 1892 to 1896 tural reduced cultivation considerably; but in 1903-04 the area was 25 per cent. greater than it had been 40 years before. There has also been a rise in the area double-cropped. The area under sugarcane, wheat, and rice has increased to some extent, but the improvement in the kind of staple grown is not so marked as elsewhere. The demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts is small, except in unfavourable years. Only Rs. 88,000 were lent in 10 years ending 1900, and half of this sum was advanced in 1897. Practically no loans have been given since 1900.

Kherī is the most important centre for cattle-breeding in Cattle. the United Provinces. It supplies a large number of draught-ponies, and sheep. bullocks to the whole of Oudh and the Gorakhpur Division. The most distinctive breed is called Parehar, from the tract of country where it is found. The bullocks are small, but fierytempered, fast-movers, and very enduring. Other breeds are the Bhūr, Khairīgarh, Majhra, Singāhī and Dhaurahrā, which are larger and coarser. During the hot weather cattle are taken in large numbers to graze in the jungles of Nepal. Ponies are numerous, but are of a very inferior type, and are chiefly kept as pack-animals. Sheep and goats are kept for meat and for their wool and hair.

Only 176 square miles were irrigated in 1903-04, of which Irriga-109 were served by wells, 60 by tanks or jhils, and 7 by other tion. sources. Irrigation is practically confined to the south-west of the District, excluding the Parehar tract, in which there is hardly any. The water level is high and the dhenkli or lever is used to raise water from wells. Irrigation from jhils is carried on by the swing basket.

The reserved forests cover an area of 443 square miles Forests. lying in the north of the District. The chief timber tree is

sāl (Shorea robusta), but the forests also contain asaina (Terminalia tomentosa), haldu (Adina cordifolia), khair (Acacia catechu), and other valuable species. The minor products include fuel, thatching-grass, and grass used as fibre. In 1903-04 the total revenue from forest produce was 2.6 lakhs, the receipts from timber being the most important item. The forests are included in the Kherī division of the Oudh circle.

Minerals.

Kankar is the only mineral product and is used for making lime and metalling roads. It is, however, scarce and of poor quality, as is usual in the submontane Districts.

Arts and Manufactures. The most important industry is sugar-refining, and this is only carried on south-west of the Gumtī. Cotton cloth for local use is woven at a few places, and at Oel there is a small manufacture of brass utensils.

Commerce. The District exports grain, sugar, forest produce, cattle, and *ghī*, while the chief imports are piece-goods, metals, and salt. There is also some trade with Nepāl, from which timber, rice, and spices are received. The principal trading centres are Lakhīmpur, Muhamdī, and Golā.

Railways and Roads. The Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway (managed by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway) crosses the District southwest of the Ul. From Mailānī a branch strikes off through the forest to Maraunchā Ghāt on the Sārdā, which is crossed by a temporary bridge, the line being continued from the opposite bank to Sonārīpur. A short branch of this line from Dudhwā to the Nepāl frontier was opened in 1903, and issused chiefly for the export of grain and forest produce. The whole line from Mailānī is only open from January to June. The Pawāyān steam tramway connects Mailānī with Shāhjahānpur, and has a short length in the District.

Communications by road are very poor. Only 40 miles are metalled out of a total length of 656. About 250 miles are maintained by the Public Works department; but the cost of all but 17 miles is charged to local funds. The chief metalled road is that from Sītāpur to Shāhjahānpur, which passes through the south-west corner of the District, and the other metalled roads are merely short lengths of feeder roads to railway stations. The improvement of communications, and in particular the construction of bridges, is rendered difficult by

the vagaries of the streams which intersect the District. Avenues are maintained on only 8 miles.

Owing to the natural moisture of the soil and the rarity Famine. of a serious failure of the rainfall, scarcity owing to drought is not severely felt in this District. Distress was experienced in 1769, and tradition relates that in 1783 there was severe famine and many deaths occurred from starvation. Scarcity was again felt in 1865, 1869, and 1874. In 1878 relief works and poorhouses were opened, but were not much resorted to. Up to that time the difficulties of transport had added to the distress caused by a local failure of the crops; but the railway was opened in 1887, and now makes it possible to import grain when needed. From 1892 to 1895 excessive rain had injured the crops in the lowlying parts of the District. The drought of 1896 thus caused an increase in the cultivated area northeast of the Ul, though it was followed by a contraction in the area under spring crops in 1897. Relief works and poorhouses were opened, but famine was not severe.

The Deputy Commissioner has a staff of three Deputy District Collectors recruited in India, and a tahsildar is stationed at staff. the headquarters of each tahsil. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is stationed at Lakhimpur.

The civil courts are those of the Munsiff and Subordinate Civil Jus-Judge, and the District is included in the Civil and Sessions Crime. Judgeship of Sītāpur. Crime is generally light, though thefts and burglaries are common owing to the fact that the houses of the people in many parts are simply wattle sheds. The jungle along the Kathnā formerly had a bad reputation for sheltering criminals. An attempt has been made, with only partial success, to reclaim the criminal tribe known as Bhātūs or Sānsiās by settling them on land. Female infanticide was formerly rife, but is no longer suspected.

The records of the first summary settlement made after Land annexation perished in the Mutiny. It is, however, certain that Revenue adminisunder it the talukdars lost few villages. After the Mutiny tration. a second summary settlement was 'made' on the basis of the accounts under native rule, the demand amounting to 4.9 lakhs. A survey was commenced in 1864 and a regular settlement followed, which was completed by 1872. The assessments were

based on estimates of produce and on selected rent-rates, while they also anticipated an unduly great extension of cultivation and proved too high. The necessity for revision was increased by a succession of bad years, and the whole settlement was again examined between 1872 and 1877, with the result that the demand was reduced from 12.2 to 8 lakhs. The Settlement Officers also sat as civil courts to determine claims to rights in land, but their work was lighter here than in most Districts of Oudh. A new settlement, preceded by a resurvey, was made between 1897 and 1900, and was characterised by speed and economy. Rents are payable over a large area in kind, and the valuation of this portion of the District was made by ascertaining the actual receipts over a series of years. In some places rents are paid by cash rates on the area actually cultivated in each harvest, and for the finer staples cash rents are invariably paid. The demand fixed amounted to 10.3 lakhs, which represented 46 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In different parts of the District the incidence varies from Rs. 2 to R. 4, the average being R. 7. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :---

				1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	•••	•••	•••	7,44,	8,30,	9,03,	9,86,
Total revenue	,	***	***	8,39,	11,02,	12,42,	14,47,

Local self-government. The District contains one municipality, LAKHIMPUR, one notified area, MUHAMDI, and two towns administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income and expenditure of 1-1 lakhs. About half the income is derived from local rates, and the expenditure included Rs. 58,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of three inspectors, 85 subordinate officers, and 256 constables, distributed in 12 police-stations, and there are also 44 municipal and town police and 1,762 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 286 prisoners in 1903.

Kheri is one of the most backward Districts in the United Educa-Provinces in regard to education, and only 1.8 per cent. of the tion. population (3.3 males and .2 females) could read and write in The number of public schools increased from 91 with 3,430 pupils in 1880-81 to 116 with 4,046 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 162 such schools with 5,676 pupils, of whom 189 were girls, besides 4 private schools with 61 pupils. Three schools are managed by Government and 89 by the District and municipal hoards. The total expenditure in the same year was Rs. 40,000, including Rs. 34,800 from local funds and Rs. 4,400 from fees.

There are 8 hospitals and dispensaries with accommoda-Hospitals tion for 39 in-patients. In 1903, 46,000 cases were treated, pensaries. including 415 of in-door patients, and 1,988 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 10,000 and was chiefly met from local funds.

About 13,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903. Vaccina. 04, representing a proportion of 34 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Lakhimpur. (S. H. Butler, Settlement Report, 1901; H. R. Nevill, District Gazetteer, 1905.)

Muhamdi Tahsil.—South-western tahsil of Kheri District. United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Muhamdi, Pasgawān, Atwā Pipariā, Aurangābād, Magdāpur, Haidarābād, and Kastā (Abgāwān), and lying between 27° 41' and 28° 10' N. and 80° 2' and 80° 39' E., with an area of 651 square miles. Population fell from 258,617 in 1891 to 257,989 in 1901, this being the only taksil in the District where a decrease took place. There are 607 villages and only one town, MUHAMDI, the tahsil headquarters, population 6,278. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,96,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 396 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Muhamdi is bounded on the west by the Sukhetā and is also drained by the Gumtī, Kathnā, and Sarāyān. A great part of the tahsil is composed of fertile loam, but the large area between the Kathnā and Gumtī, called the Parchār, is a dry sandy tract where irrigation is generally impossible. 406 square miles were cultivated in 1903-04, of which 99 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Nighāsan.—North-eastern tahsīl of Kherī District, United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Palia, Khairigarh, Nighasan. Dhaurahrā, and Fīrozābād, and lying between 27° 41' and 28° 42′ N. and 80° 19′ and 81° 19′ E., with an area of 1,237 square miles. Population increased from 279,376 in 1891 to 281.123 in 1901. There are 386-villages and two towns, Dhau-RAHRA, population 5,669, and SINGAHI BHADAURA, the former tahsīl headquarters (5,298). Nighāsan, the present tahsīl headquarters, has a population of 1,240 only. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,81,000 and for cesses Rs. 45,000. The density of population, 227 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. This tahsil contains 293 square miles of forest land. It lies between the SARDA or Chaukā on the west, and the KAURIALA on the east, and the whole area is liable to be swept by heavy floods. Besides these large rivers the Mohan forms the northern boundary, and the Dahāwar, a channel of the Chaukā, the southern. The Suhelī or Sarjū, another old bed of the Chauka, crosses the northern portion. In 1903-04, 439 square miles were cultivated, but there is practically no irrigation.

Lakhimpur Tahsil.—Central tahsil of Kheri District. United Provinces, comprising the parganas of Bhūr, Srīnagar, Kukrā Mailānī, Pailā, and Kherī, and lying between 27° 47' and 28° 30' N. and 80° 18' and 81° 1' E., with an area of 1,075 square miles. Population increased from 365,622 in 1891 to 366,026 in 1901. There are 666 villages and two towns, LAKHIMPUR, the District and tahsil headquarters, population The demand for land revenue in 10,110, and KHERI (6,223). 1903-04 was Rs. 4,09,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 340 to the square mile, is above the District average. Through the centre of the tahsil flows the Ul, which divides it into two distinct portions. The area to the north-east stretching up to the SARDA or Chaukā, is a damp lowlying tract, liable to inundations from the rivers. Southwest of the Ul the soil is a rich loam and agriculture is more stable. In the north of the tahsil 150 square miles are occupied by forest. In 1903-04 an area of 529 square miles was cultivated, of which 76 square miles were irrigated. Wells supply more than half the total irrigated area, but tanks or jhils are of greater importance than in other tahsils of this District.

Dhaurahrā.—Town in tahsīl Nighāsan, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in 28° N. and 81° 5′ E., near the Sukhnī, a tributary of the Dahāwar. Population 5,669 (1901). The name of the place is locally derived from a small temple or deorhā which stands a little distance away; and according to tradition marks the site of the capital of a Pāsī principality, which was overthrown by the Bisens. During the Mutiny of 1857, fugitives from Shāhjahānpur and Muhamdī sought the protection of the Dhaurahrā Rājā; but he, on pressure from the rebel leaders, gave some of them up to their enemies. For this he was afterwards tried and hanged, and his estates were confiscated. Dhaurahrā is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 700. A market is held twice a week and the town contains a dispensary and two schools with 62 pupils.

Golā.—Town in tahsīl Muhamdī, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in 28° 5' N. and 80° 28' E., on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 4,913 (1901). The place is of great antiquity, and carvings and terra-cotta figures of Buddhist types have been found in the neighbourhood. It is picturesquely situated near sal forest. To the east lies the celebrated temple of Gokarannath, round which are situated many smaller temples, dharmshālas, and monasteries inhabited by goshains. The temple is esteemed one of the most sacred in the whole of Oudh, and contains a linga of which several tales are told. It is said to have been brought by Ravana, king of Ceylon. Aurangzeb attempted to pull it up with chains and elephants; but flames burst forth, and the emperor was induced to endow the shrine. This is one of the chief trading centres in the District, and grain and sugar are exported in considerable quantities. The town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, a dispensary, and a school with 90 pupils.

Kherī Town (Khīrī).—Town in tahsīl and District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in 27° 54′ N. and 80° 48′ E., on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 6,223 (1901). Kherī is a place of some antiquity and contains a fine tomb built over the remains of Saiyid Khurd, who died in 1563. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 800. Though giving its name to the District, it is

of small importance. A daily market is held, and the town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a school with 144 pupils.

Lakhimpur Town.-Municipality and headquarters of the Lakhīmpur tahsīl and of the District of Kherī, United Provinces situated in the Lucknow-Pareilly State Railway, in 27° 57' N. and 80° 47' E. Population 10,110 (1901). The town stands near the high southern bank of the Ul in a picturesque situation. It was a place of no importance till its selection as the District headquarters in 1859; but it has grown rapidly, and is now the chief trading centre in the District. There is a large export of grain and sugar, and a market is held daily. Lakhimpur contains the usual offices, and also the headquarters of the American Methodist Mission in the District and a dispensary. It was constituted a municipality in 1868, and during the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 13.400. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 19,000, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and professions and from rents, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,000. These figures include a grant of Rs. 3,500 for sanitary purposes. There are 5 schools for boys with 290 pupils and 2 for girls with 50.

Muhamdī Town.-Notified area and headquarters of tahsīl of same name, District Kheri, United Provinces, situated in 27° 58' N. and 80° 14' E., near the Gumtī. Population 6,278 (1901). The town became of some importance during the 17th century, when it was held by Muktadī Khān, a descendant of Sadr Jahan, the great noble of Akbar's court. He built a large brick fort, the ruins of which still remain. Early in the 18th century the celebrated Hakim Mahdi Ali Khān, afterwards minister to the kings of Oudh, resided here while governor of Muhamdī and Khairābād, and made several improvements. At annexation in 1856 Muhamdī was selected as the headquarters of a District, but after the Mutiny Lakhimpur became the capital. Besides the usual offices, there are a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a dispensary. The town was administered as a municipality from 1879 to 1904, when it was declared to be a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 2,800. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 7,000, including a grant of Rs. 3,500 from

Provincial funds, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,500. Though Muhamdī is of less importance than it was formerly, a considerable trade is still carried on, and the town contains 6 sugar refineries. There is a school with 140 pupils.

Singāhī Bhadaura.—Town in tahsīl Nighāsan, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in 28° 18' N. and 80° 55' E Population 5,298 (1901). The place consists of two separate sites, from which it derives its double name, and it belongs to the Rānī of Khairīgarh, who resides here. There is a dispensary and the primary school has 70 pupils.

Cross-references (for Imperial Gazetteer only).

Digbijaiganj (*Drigbijaiganj*).—Name of a tahsīl in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, generally known as Maharaj-Ganj.

Drigbijaiganj.—Name of a tahsīl in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, generally known as Maharajganj.



